A SYSTEM OF

ENGLISH PARSING

AND

DERIVATION

WITH THE RUDIMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
INCLUDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES AND A
SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

For the Use of Schools

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE TUITION OF PUPIL-TEACHERS

BY

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PREFACE.

This little work has been compiled to supply a desideratum which I have long felt in the tuition of pupils commencing English Grammar. I have never been able to meet with any work fit for the instruction of young pupils in parsing and construing, leading them on in a series of progressive lessons, from the simplest stage to the most difficult. To supply this want is the design of the present work.

According to this system the rules of syntax are taught gradually as wanted; a part of speech is first explained etymologically; next follow in order the rules of syntax belonging to it; then follows a parsing lesson in which the rules of syntax are applied; and lastly, each lesson is followed by suitable exercises for the use of pupils. By this method the learner begins to parse from the hour he enters on the study of the article; and carries on this exercise as new parts of the grammar are presented, till he reaches the last rule of syntax, having on the same page the rule of syntax, a parsing lesson containing its application, and exercises for pupils.

The part on the construction of sentences will be found particularly useful to pupil teachers in the first years of apprenticeship, while that part on derivation will prove a valuable help to those of later years. By a few simple rules the pupil can readily tell the Latin for upwards of five hundred English words.

To teachers preparing for examination, the remarks on the moods and tenses will be useful, also the history of the English language, and the parts of a proposition, with other useful hints.

The system of parsing is upon the most improved plan, each word is dealt with separately, and not according to the old method of taking three or more words together, and parsing them as if but one.

LESSONS

IN

ENGLISH PARSING.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE words of the English language, like the children in a large school, are divided into classes; and each word, like every child in the school, belongs to some particular class.

The names given to the different classes or kinds of words, are: — *Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.*

These classes are called Parts of Speech, and to one or other of which every word in the English language belongs.

DEFINITIONS OF PARTS OF SPEECH.

An ARTICLE* is a word joined to a noun to limit its signification; as, *an* apple; *the* book.

A Noun † is the name of a person, place, or thing; as, *John, Richmond, book.*

An ADJECTIVE‡ is a word which qualifies, or refers to a noun; as, *sweet* apples; *good* children.

A PRONOUN§ is a word used instead of a noun; as, the boy is attentive; *he* reads and *he* writes.

A VERB‖ is a word which signifies action, or doing something; as, I *walk; he teaches;* to *work;* to *play.*

An ADVERB ¶ is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as, he reads *well,* is *very* diligent, and writes *very neatly.*

A PREPOSITION** is a word which shows the relation of one person or thing to another; as, the book is *in* my hat *on* the table.

A CONJUNCTION †† is a word which joins words and sentences together; as, men *and* women; boys *or* girls.

An INTERJECTION ‡‡ is a word which shows surprise, or sudden emotion; as, *alas!* I fear for my life; *Oh!* I am undone.

* From the Latin word *articulus,* a little joint.
† From *nomen,* a name.
‡ From *adjectus,* added to.
§ From *pro,* for; and *nomen,* a name.
‖ From *verbum,* a word.
¶ From *ad,* to; and *verbum,* a word.
** From *pre,* before; and *positus,* placed.
†† From *con,* together; and *jungo,* to join.
‡‡ From *inter,* between; and *jacio,* to throw.

PARTS OF SPEECH IN VERSE.

THE ARTICLES are the words *an* and *the*,
And joined to a noun they always must be.

NOUN is the name of a person or place,
Including all things in infinite space.

ADJECTIVES tell us the *kind* of a noun,
As, *young*, *old*, or *feeble*, *black*, *white*, or *brown*.

The PRONOUNS do stand instead of a name,
And used to prevent repeating the same.

VERBS imply action, or something we do,
Make sense with the *pronouns*, or the word " *to*."

The ADVERBS tell how the action is done,
The time and the place, how long, or how soon.

PREPOSITIONS show the relation of things,
As *over* his eye, and *under* his wings.

CONJUNCTIONS do join our notions together,
As, I cannot go, *because* of bad weather.

INTERJECTIONS show some sudden emotion,
Are marks of surprise, pain, joy, or devotion.

ON THE CHANGE OF WORDS.

IT frequently happens that the same word **may be** one part of speech in one place, and a different part of speech in another, according to its signification or the office it performs in a sentence, as will be seen in the following examples.

EXAMPLES.

Please to hand me a book.	Here *hand* is a verb, because it signifies action, or doing something.
Take him by the hand.	Here *hand* is a noun, because it is the name of a thing.
John came to visit us.	Here *visit* is a verb, because it signifies action, or doing something.
John is on a visit.	Here *visit* is a noun, because it is the name of a thing or action.
Some drugs are rank poison.	Here *rank* is an adjective, because it tells the kind of poison.
He is a man of rank.	Here *rank* is a noun, because it is the name of a thing or station.
Rank them in classes.	Here *rank* is a verb, because it signifies action, or doing something.
He came on a wet day.	Here *wet* is an adjective, because it tells the kind of day.
The wet got in at the roof.	Here *wet* is a noun, because it is the name of a thing.
He wet it in water.	Here *wet* is a verb, because it signifies action.

CHANGE OF WORDS.

After a storm comes a calm.	The first *calm* is a noun.
We should calm our tempers.	The second *calm* is a verb.
This is a very calm day.	The third *calm* is an adjective.
Damp weather is unwholesome.	The first *damp* is an adjective.
Tell Mary to damp the clothes.	The second *damp* is a verb.
It cast a damp upon his health.	The third *damp* is a noun.
He had much trouble yesterday.	The first *much* is an adjective.
He is much better to-day.	The second *much* is an adverb.
Much means a large amount.	The third *much* is a noun.
It was a compact discourse.	The first *compact* is an adjective.
The compact was signed and sealed.	The second *compact* is a noun.
He can compact the several parts.	The third *compact* is a verb.
More books are wanted.	The first *more* is an adjective.
Search more diligently.	The second *more* is an adverb
More contains four letters.	The third *more* is a noun.
Please to lend me that book.	The first *that* is a demonstrative adjective.
He that hides, finds.	The second *that* is a relative pronoun.
He got so weak that he fainted.	The third *that* is a conjunction.
The word that is four parts of speech.	The fourth *that* is a noun.

EXPLANATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH.

As words are thus liable to change from one part
of speech to another, it seems advisable, before we
proceed to parsing, to offer a few remarks upon the
nature of each part of speech, which will be useful
to the learner, and assist him to distinguish between
the parts of speech more readily.

ARTICLE is derived from the Latin word *articulus,*
which means a "*little* joint," an article being always
joined to a noun to limit it, so that wherever an article
occurs in a sentence, we may certainly expect to see
a noun also, for it is a joint of the noun, as its name
implies. There are in the English language only
two words belonging to this class, namely, *an* and
the, which are easily remembered. In the former
of these, however, the *n* is sometimes omitted, and
it becomes *a.* Which of the two forms to be used,
depends upon the nature of the following word : *an*
is used before a vowel sound, and *a* before a con-
sonant sound.

NOUN is derived from the Latin *nomen,* which
means "a name ; " a noun being the name of a person,
place, or thing. Any thing that has a name is a
noun. Any thing that we can see, hear, taste,
smell, or feel, is a noun. Any word answering to
the question, What is its name ? is a noun. The
nouns are the largest class of words : there are in
the English language above twenty thousand nouns.

ADJECTIVE is derived from the Latin *adjectus,* which means, "added to;" an adjective being a word added to a noun to express its quality, number, or some circumstance respecting it. Any word that in any way qualifies or refers to a noun is an adjective.

Words which make sense, by the addition of the word *thing,* are generally adjectives; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing, a *sweet* thing, &c. Any word that does not make sense with the word thing or things is not an adjective: as you cannot say "a therefore thing," but you can say, "a sweet thing," "sweet" is an adjective, but "therefore" is not. Words which answer to the question, What sort of one is it? are generally adjectives. The adjectives are a large class of words: there are in the English language above nine thousand adjectives.

PRONOUN is derived from the Latin words *pro, nomen,* which mean, "for a name," a pronoun being a word used *for* or *instead* of a name. All words substituted for nouns are pronouns. Any word standing for a person, place, or thing, and not possessing the proper name of that thing, is a pronoun: as *I, thou, he, who,* stand for persons, yet, as they are not the names of persons, they are called pronouns. The use of pronouns is to prevent repeating the noun too often; as in the sentence, "John lost John's cap, and John's mother was displeased with John." By substituting the pronoun, the sentence will read thus: "John lost *his* cap, and *his* mother was displeased with *him.*" The pronouns are a compara-

tively small class : there are in the English language about fifty pronouns.

VERB is derived from the Latin *verbum*, which means " a word," the verb being the principal word in a sentence.

No sentence can be complete without a verb : a sentence may be complete without an article, a noun, or an adjective ; but it cannot be without a verb.

A verb is a word which signifies action, or the doing of something : any thing we do is a verb ; all actions are verbs. A verb may be known by its making sense with the word *to ;* as, to walk, to play, to write, &c. ; or with any of the personal pronouns, as, *I* ran, *we* went, *they* come. Words answering to the question, What can you do ? are generally verbs. The verbs are a large class : there are in the English language above eight thousand verbs.

ADVERB is derived from the Latin words *ad, verbum,* which mean " added to a verb," an adverb being a word added to a verb, to show the manner in which the action is done. An action may be per· formed in various ways, viz. badly, well, quickly, slowly, &c. : all such words are adverbs.

But adverbs are also added to adjectives, and sometimes to other adverbs, to express a greater degree of quality ; as, a *very* plentiful year ; she reads *very well.* Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, by adding *ly ;* as, from wise, comes wisely ; from great, comes greatly ; and so on.

There are various kinds of adverbs; the following are the principal: —

Manner; as, wisely, slowly, well.	Interrogation; as, how? why? whether?
Place; as, here, there, where.	
Order; as, first, secondly, thirdly.	Affirmation; as, yes, verily, indeed
Defect; as, almost, nearly, less.	Negation; as, no, not, nay.
Time present; as, now, to-day.	Doubt; as, perhaps, perchance.
Time past; as, heretofore, lately.	Explanation; as, namely, to wit.
Time future; as, henceforth, hereafter.	Comparison; as, very, better, more.
	Conjunction; as, together, jointly.
Time indefinite; as, often, seldom.	Inference; as, hence, consequently, therefore.
Likeness; as, thus, equally, so.	
Unlikeness; as, otherwise, else.	Separation; as, asunder, apart.
Quantity; as, much, sufficiently.	Excess; as, extremely, greatly.
Limitation; as, only, alone, solely.	Indication; as, lo, behold.
Number; as, once, twice.	

Adverbs may generally be known by answering to the questions, — how? how much? where? when? The adverbs are a large class: there are in the English language about three thousand adverbs.

PREPOSITION is derived from the Latin words, *pre, positus,* which mean, "placed before," a preposition being generally placed before the noun or pronoun, which it governs; for we cannot say, "the hat is *him for,* and the bonnet is *her for;*" but we can say, "the hat is *for him,* and the bonnet is *for her.*" A preposition may be known by showing the *relation,* or *position,* which one thing bears to another; for instance, *book* and *pencil* are both nouns; if I place the pencil, first *on* the book, then *under* or *below* it, then *near* it or *by* it, then *over* or *above* it, then *in* or *into* it, the different positions of the pencil are shown by the words *on, under, below, over, above, near, by, in, into;* all of which are prepositions.

B

All words which show the position, or relation of one thing to another, are prepositions. One man may live *in* London, another live *near* it, another may be coming *from* it, another going *to* it, or *towards* it, another passing *through* it; now, the words, *in*, *near*, *from*, *to*, *towards*, and *through*, are all prepositions, and show the relations of the different men to London. There are in the English language about seventy prepositions: the following are those in most common use, arranged alphabetically : —

About	At	Concerning	Of	Throughout
Above	Athwart	Down	On	To
Across	Before	During	Over	Touching
After	Behind	Except	Out	Towards
Against	Below	Excepting	Regarding	Underneath
Along	Beneath	For	Respecting	Under
Amid	Beside	From	Round	Unto
Amidst	Between	In	Save	Upon
Among	Betwixt	Into	Saving	With
Amongst	Beyond	Near	Since	Within
Around	By	Nigh	Through	Without.

CONJUNCTION is derived from the Latin words, *con*, *jungo*, which mean, "to join together;" a conjunction being a word which joins words and sentences together.

Conjunctions are of two kinds, *copulative* and *disjunctive*. The copulative connect the words, and also the sense; but the disjunctive connect the words

only, and disjoin the sense. Conjunctions may be distinguished from prepositions by the former not governing a noun or pronoun in the objective case. The conjunctions are a small class : there are in the English language about thirty-five conjunctions. The following are those in most common use : —

COPULATIVE.			DISJUNCTIVE.			
And	For	Then	As	Except	Nor	Though
Also	If	Therefore	Although	Lest	Or	Unless
Because	Since	Wherefore	But	Neither	So	Whether
Both	That	Likewise	Either	Nevertheless	Than	Yet

INTERJECTION is derived from the Latin words, *inter, jacio,* which mean "to place between;" an interjection being a word placed or thrown between the parts of a sentence, to express surprise, or sudden emotion, or some feeling of the mind. If you tread upon a person's corns or sore feet, you may be sure of hearing an interjection. There are in the English language about seventy interjections. The following are the most common : —

Grief ; as, ah ! alas ! oh !
Wonder ; as, ha ! aha ! strange !
Contempt ; as, tush ! fudge ! pshaw!
Joy ; as, hey ! bravo ! heyday !
Aversion ; as, fie ! begone ! avaunt !
Calling ; as, halloo ! soho ! O !
Languor ; as, heigh-ho !

Exultation ; as, huzza ! hurrah !
Laughter ; as, ha ! ha ! ha !
Attention ; as, hark ! lo ! behold !
Salutation ; as, hail ! welcome !
Silence ; as, hist ! hush ! mum !
Surprise ; as, oh ! indeed ! what !
Separation ; as, adieu ! farewell !

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRECEDING.

Words which express the names of persons or things, are nouns.

Words which denote the quality or number of persons or things, are adjectives.

Words which limit the signification of persons or things, are articles.

Words which stand for the names of persons or things, are pronouns.

Words which denote the actions of persons or things, are verbs.

Words which show the relation of persons or things, are prepositions.

Words which join words and sentences together, are conjunctions.

Words which show how, when, or where the action was done, are adverbs.

Words which show surprise, or sudden emotion, are interjections.

EXERCISE 1.

Name to what class each word of the following belongs, and place it under its proper head, in a copy of the annexed table.

London, go, by, we, an apple, alas! diligent, not, write, sweetly, them, new, him, earth, learn, ah! a garden, walk, good, and, oh! very, done, green, hush! gold, make, badly, happy, the river, if, upon, he, to, but.

Article.	Noun.	Adjective.	Pronoun.	Verb.	Adverb.	Preposition.	Conjunction.	Interjection.

EXERCISE 2.

Supply the following Ellipses.

John's conduct is bad.	Here *conduct* is a –
The girls conduct themselves well.	Here *conduct* is a –
He rebels against him.	Here *rebels* is a –
The rebels came against him.	Here *rebels* is a –
I came since morning.	Here *since* is a –
Take it since you like it.	Here *since* is a –
Has John said his collect.	Here *collect* is a –
Go and collect the books.	Here *collect* is a –
Lend me that book.	Here *that* is a —
The book that was here.	Here *that* is a —
I bought it that I may read it.	Here *that* is a —
Behave yourselves like men.	Here *like* is a —
We are too apt to like bad company.	Here *like* is a —
Every thing loves its like.	Here *like* is a —
Make a like space between the lines.	Here *like* is a —
The present time only is ours.	Here *present* is a ——
She sent him a nice present.	Here *present* is a ——
I will present it before the court.	Here *present* is a ——

PART II.

PARSING.*

PARSING consists in showing to what class or part of speech each word in a sentence belongs, and stating every particular relating to it when taken in connection with other words in the same sentence.

Parsing is of two kinds, *Etymological,* and *Syntactical.*

Etymological parsing is the first and easiest mode of parsing; it simply consists in showing what part of speech each word is, with its inflections and variations.

Syntactical parsing shows the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, person, and case; also the government which one word has over another, in directing its mood, tense, and case.

A union of the two modes is the most complete system of parsing, and one uniform course should be steadily pursued.

* It is the opinion of able writers, that the grammar of a language can never be fully impressed upon the memory except in the act of *Parsing.*

Beginners should first commence with very easy sentences, and simply tell what part of speech each word is, without saying any thing more about it. Let the pupils first write the sentence on the same line; next let them write the words, one under the other, on successive lines, and put opposite to each the part of speech to which it belongs, as in the following example:

EXAMPLE.

A good boy loves his book.

A — an article.
Good — an adjective.
Boy — a noun.
Loves — a verb.
His — a pronoun.
Book — a noun.

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences according to the foregoing example:

Children obey your parents.
Prepare your lessons well.
Birds build nests in trees.
A poor old man fell on his side.

The girls are at their work.
The boy and his dog returned.
Alas ! I fear for my life.
Either John or James struck him.

When the pupils can parse sentences in this manner well, they should next be taught to parse the article in full, telling whether definite or indefinite, &c., as in the following lesson.

OF THE ARTICLES.

THE nature of both articles is to limit the signification of the nouns. The indefinite article, *a* or *an*, limits it to be one thing of the kind, but leaves it uncertain which one ; the definite article, *the*, limits it to be some particular thing or things, but does not determine the number. A noun without an article is not limited, and is taken in its widest sense ; as, knowledge is proper for man, — that is for all mankind.

The distinguishing characteristic of the definite article, is to *particularise* the noun; and that of the indefinite article is to *limit* it.

In parsing the article, it should be stated whether *definite* or *indefinite*, what noun it limits or particularises, as the case may be, bearing in mind to use the word "*limiting*" for the indefinite article, and the word "*particularising*" for the definite.

EXAMPLES.

The man; an apple ; a girl.

The   — the definite article, particularising "*man*."

Man *   — a noun.

An   — the indefinite article, limiting "*apple*."

Apple * — a noun.

A   — the indefinite article, limiting "*girl*."

Girl *   — a noun.

* These words are not to be parsed in full till we speak of the noun.

Though the articles always refer to nouns, they are not, however, always placed next to them; the words which come between them are generally *adjectives* and *adverbs ;* in such cases care must be taken to make the article limit or particularise the proper word.

<div align="center">EXAMPLES.</div>

<div align="center">The best book.   A very tall man.</div>

The   — the definite article, particularising "*book.*"

Best *   — an adjective.

Book *   — a noun.

A   — the indefinite article, limiting "*man.*"

Very *   — an adverb.

Tall *   — an adjective.

Man *   — a noun.

When an article is followed by two nouns, the article generally refers to the first; but, when the first noun performs the office of adjective to the second, in this case the article belongs to the second; as,

<div align="center">A lad's marbles ; the girl's ring.</div>
<div align="center">A corn field ; the Roman king.</div>

In the first two of these examples, the articles refer to the first noun of each, viz. to " lad" and "girl ;" in the last two, the articles refer to the last noun of each, viz. to " field" and " king. "

* These words are not to be parsed in full at present.

Parse the articles in the following story, showing the nouns they limit or particularise.

During the siege of Barcelona, in 1705, the following affecting fact happened.   An old officer, having an only son with him, went into a friend's tent to dine.   Whilst they were at dinner, a shot took off the head of the son.   The father immediately rose up; and first looking down upon the headless child, and then lifting up his eyes to heaven, while the tears ran down his cheeks, only said, " Thy will be done."

OF THE NOUN.

Nouns receive various names, according to their signification; as, *proper, common, collective, abstract, verbal,* and *participial.*

A proper noun is a name which distinguishes one person or thing, from others of the same species; as, *Thames, George.*

A common noun is a name which can be applied to a whole class of the same species; as, *river, town, boy.*

A collective noun is a name which denotes a number of things collected into one body; as, *an army,* the *flock,* a *crowd.*

An abstract noun is the name of a quality detached from things; as, *blackness, idleness, hospitality*.

A verbal noun is derived from the verb, and implies a doer; as, *writer, reader, lover*.

A participial noun is a participle used as a noun; as, *writing, reading, talking*.

EXERCISE.

Place the following nouns under their proper heads in a copy of the annexed table.

Mary, multitude, fighter, walking, whiteness, boy Liverpool, eater, swearing, walker, Jane, drove, America, swarm, fishing, hospitality, teaching, darkness, virtue, king, winner, regiment, Richmond, fleet, mother, running, earl, husband, slayer, idleness, Cardiff, neighbour, shoal, wisdom, hunting, racer.

Proper.	Common.	Collective.	Abstract.	Verbal.	Participial.

To nouns belong gender, person, number, case.

GENDER.

Nouns of the male kind are called "*masculine gender;*" those of the female kind " *feminine gender;*" and such nouns as are neither male nor female are called " *neuter gender.*" The only difficulty that presents itself in gender is, where the same noun can be applied to males or females, or to both included; as, friends, cousins, neighbours, &c. Such nouns are sometimes called "*common gender,*" but this term is not always correct. When the friends are composed of males only, it is then masculine, not common, gender; when the friends are composed of females only, it is then feminine, not common, gender; but when the friends are composed of males and females, or a male and a female, it is then "*common gender.*" Nouns which are known to in clude both sexes are "*common gender;*" as, parents. Nouns which leave it uncertain whether both sexes are included, are "*indefinite gender;*" as, cousins. Nouns referring to one person or thing, and leaving it uncertain which sex, are all *indefinite* as to gen·· der, and should be parsed as such. The following are of this class ; child, friend, parent*, &c.

If it can be known from the context or passage what sex is meant, then the word masculine, or feminine (as the case may be), should be used.

* The plural, *parents,* is common gender, because it includes both sexes ; but the singular, *parent,* is indefinite gender, because it refers only to one, and does not tell which sex is meant.

Examples of the different genders occur in the following sentence.

John and his sister were walking one day with a friend, when they saw the parents of a child beating him cruelly.

> John is a proper noun, *masculine* gender.
> Sister — common noun, *feminine* gender.
> Day — common noun, *neuter* gender.
> Friend *— common noun, *indefinite* gender.
> Parents — common noun, *common* gender.
> Child † — common noun, *masculine* gender

EXERCISES ON GENDER.

Place the following nouns under their proper heads in a copy of the annexed table.

Sister, papa, field, friends, parents, governess, bonnet, boy, niece, ancestors, Jew, scholar, widow, lioness, sir, son, relation, Richmond, companion, gentry, house, heroine, public, servant, daughter, animals, trees, witch, quadrupeds.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	Common.	Indefinite.

* We cannot tell whether male or female is meant, therefore it is *indefinite* gender.

† Though child is applied to a girl as well as to a boy, yet we know from the context, that the child here spoken of is a boy, for the word him, which follows, is only applied to males; therefore it should be parsed, *masculine* gender.

PERSON, NUMBER, CASE.

Nouns are all of the third person when **spoken of,**
and of the second person when spoken to.   Nouns
are very rarely used in the first person, being ge-
nerally represented by the pronoun I.

A noun is in the *singular* number when it ex-
presses but one thing of the kind, or unity of idea;
as, a *man*, an *army*.

A noun is in the *plural* number when it expresses
more things than one, or plurality of idea ; as, the
men, the *armies*.

A noun is in the *nominative* case when it ex-
presses the doer of an action, and is the subject of
a verb ; as, *John* ran.

A noun is in the *possessive* case when it expresses
the possessor of something, or ownership; as, *John's*
house.

A noun is in the *objective* case when it expresses
the receiver of an action or object of a verb ; as, he
struck *John*.

In parsing the Noun, first tell whether proper,
common, collective, abstract, verbal, or participial
(as the case may be).   Next tell in order, its gen-
der, person, number, and case ; stating what verb
it is nominative to, if in the *nominative* case ; or
what noun or pronoun it is governed by, if in the
possessive case ; or what verb, preposition, or par-
ticiple it is governed by, if in the *objective* case:
according to the following examples.

EXAMPLES OF THE ARTICLE AND NOUN.

No. 1.

The man walks.

The — the definite article, particularising "*man*."

Man — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*walks*."

No. 2.

A girl sews.

A — the indefinite article, limiting "*girl*."

Girl — a common noun, feminine gender, **third** person, singular number, nominative **case** to the verb "*sews*."

No. 3.

An apple falls.

An — the indefinite article, limiting "*apple*."

Apple — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*falls*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the articles and nouns of the following sentences.

The girl learns.	A boy runs.
A top spins.	The moon shines.
An egg breaks.	A fire burns.
The men work.	The coaches run.
A knife cuts.	The oranges grow.

Rules of Syntax here used.

When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case, and is governed by the latter.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

Prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

No. 4.

The boy's cap fell into water.

The   — the definite article, particularising "*boy.*"

Boy's — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, possessive case, governed by "*cap.*"

Cap   — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*fell.*"

Fell * — a verb.

Into * — a preposition.

Water — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*into.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The farmer's son went to market.

John's marbles are in the drawer.

An aunt's daughter came on a visit.

Jane's needle is in the work.

The moon's light falls on the earth.

The lad's books are on the table.

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* These words are not to be parsed in full till we treat of the parts of speech to which they belong.

Rules of Syntax here used.

When two nouns come together referring to the same person or thing, and explain each other, they agree in case and are in apposition.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

Prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

No. 5.

Paul the apostle preached to the Gentiles.

Paul   — a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*preached.*"

The   — the definite article, particularising "*apostle.*"

Apostle   — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case, in apposition with "*Paul.*"

Preached * — a verb.

To *   — a preposition.

The   — the definite article, particularising "*Gentiles.*"

Gentiles   — a common noun, common gender, third person, plural number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*to.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

George, king of England, arrived.

Cicero the orator came by night

England, the mother of nations.

Solomon, the son of David, prayed.

Alexander, the king of Macedon, died.

Josephus, the historian, wrote of Titus the emperor.

* These words are not to be parsed in full till we treat of the parts of speech to which they belong.

Rules of Syntax here used.

When a nominative case stands before a participle, independently of the rest of the sentence, it is called the "nominative case absolute."

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

No. 6.

Harold being slain, William succeeded to the throne.

Harold	— a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case absolute.
Being *	— a participle.
Slain *	— a participle.
William	— a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*succeeded.*"
Succeeded *	— a verb.
To *	— a preposition.
The	— the definite article, particularising "*throne.*"
Throne	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*to.*"

EXERCISES.
Parse the following sentences.

The door being open, John entered.

Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.

The wind being favourable, we set sail.

The cause being removed, the effect ceases.

Work being done, we will play.

Richard being taken, John rebelled.

* These words are not to be parsed in full till we treat of the parts of speech to which they belong.

The nominative case of address.

When an address is made to a person, the noun is in the "nominative case of address." (*Syntax.*)

No. 7.

John, I want you.

John — a proper noun, masculine gender, second person, singular number, nominative case of address.

I * — a pronoun.

Want *— a verb.

You * — a pronoun.

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Mary, where art thou ?   James, will you write ?

Gehazi, whence camest thou ?   John, is the sum entered ?

May I go out, sir, if you   Saul, why persecutest **thou**
   please ?   me ?

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE PAST EXAMPLES.

Sentences to be parsed.

The shepherd's dog is on the watch for the sheep.

Cæsar, a council being called, reproaches the soldiers.

John, will you read about Napier, the inventor of logarithms ?

* These words are not to be parsed in full till we treat of the parts of speech to which they belong.

EXERCISES.

Select the articles and nouns out of the following
   story, and parse them according to the forego-
   ing examples.

Lokman, the famous slave, being presented by his
master with a bitter melon, immediately ate it all.
" How was it possible," said the master, " for you to
eat so nauseous a fruit ?" The slave replied, "I have
received so many favours from you, it is no wonder
I should, for once in my life, eat a bitter melon from
your hand."

The slave's generous answer struck the master so
forcibly, that he immediately gave him his liberty.

With such sentiments, says a certain bishop,
should man receive his portion of sufferings at the
hand of his Maker. Pain being sent, we should
submit.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

ADJECTIVES receive various names according to
their signification ; as, *common* or *descriptive, nu-*
meral, proper, participial, and *pronominal.*

Common or descriptive adjectives include all those which express quality and admit of comparison ; as, *wise, good,* &c.

Numeral adjectives include all those which express number, and are of three kinds, viz. —*Cardinal, Ordinal,* and *Proportional.*

Cardinals express a number absolutely ; as, *one, two, three,* &c.

Ordinals denote the order or succession of a number ; as, *first, second,* &c.

Proportionals denote the proportion of a number ; as, *single, double,* &c.

Proper adjectives are those which are derived from proper nouns ; as, *English, French.*

Participial adjectives are the participles of verbs used adjectively before nouns; as, a *broken* window; a *cooling* fountain ; a *finished* letter.

Pronominal adjectives are of a mixed nature, and include all that are commonly called " Adjective Pronouns * :" of these there are four kinds, viz. — *Possessive, Demonstrative, Distributive,* and *Indefinite.*

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* They should be classed with *adjectives,* and not with *pronouns,* because they are not used instead of nouns ; but on the contrary they are joined to nouns, and point them out, and cannot with propriety be called *pronouns,* when the nouns to which they refer are present, as, *these* books, *each* man, *your* cap, *all* men.

The *possessives* however, admit of being parsed two ways, viz. as personal pronouns in the possessive case governed by a noun ; or as possessive adjectives referring to a noun.

The possessive adjectives relate to possession or property; they are *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their.*

The demonstrative adjectives refer to some particular thing or things; they are, *this, that, these, those.*

The distributive adjectives refer to a number of persons or things as taken separately; they are, *each, every, either, neither.*

The indefinite adjectives refer to the nouns in a general or indefinite manner; as, *any, all, such, some, other, few,* &c.

EXERCISE.

Place the following adjectives under their proper heads in the annexed table, or in a copy of it on your slate: —

Ten, wise, Socratic, this, charming, second, each, single, some, good, British, double, thy, broken, any, pretty, fourth, nine, treble, Alexandrian, my, those, either, Spanish, wet, their, every, that, our, several, interesting, nice, these, neither, seven.

Common or Descriptive.	NUMERALS.			PROPER.	PRONOMINALS.				PARTICIPIAL.
	Ordinal.	Cardinal.	Proportional.		Possessive.	Demonstrative.	Distributive.	Indefinite.	

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

THE adjective is not varied like the noun in gender, number, and case; the only variation which it admits is the degrees of comparison. Adjectives express the qualities of nouns; and as all nouns of the same species are not of the same quality, but vary, the words which show these different qualities must vary also; hence the degrees of comparison.

The degree of adjectives are the *positive, comparative,* and *superlative.*

An adjective is in the positive degree when it simply states the quality of a thing without any increase or diminution; as, a *fine* day; a *rich* man.

An adjective is in the comparative degree when it increases the signification of the positive to a higher degree; as, a *finer* day; a *richer* man.

An adjective is in the superlative degree when it increases the signification of the positive to the *highest* degree; as, the *finest* day; the *richest* man.

The comparative is formed from the positive by adding *r*, or *er;* as, wise, wiser; great, greater.

The superlative is formed from the positive by adding *st*, or *est;* as, wise, wisest; great, greatest.

The adverbs more and most, less and least, prefixed to the adjectives have the same effect; as, ancient, *more* ancient, *most* ancient.

Adjectives of one syllable are generally compared by *er* and *est*.

Adjectives of two or more syllables are generally compared by *more* and *most*; as in the following table : —

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
wise	wiser	wisest	ancient	more ancient	most ancient
rich	richer	richest	useful	more useful	most useful
tall	taller	tallest	dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
finer	finer	finest	charming	more charming	most charming

Adjectives ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* before *er* and *est*; and adjectives ending in a consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before *er* and *est*; as in the following table : —

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
happy	happier	happiest	hot	hotter	hottest
pretty	prettier	prettiest	big	bigger	biggest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest	thin	thinner	thinnest

Those adjectives which do not form their comparatives or superlatives according to any of the foregoing tables, are said to be irregularly compared; those in the following table are of this class : —

Adjectives irregularly compared.

Posi-tive.	Compara-tive.	Superla-lative.	Posi-tive.	Compara-tive.	Superla-tive.
good	better	best	much	more	most
bad	worse	worst	in	inner	innermost
little	less	least	far	farther	farthest

There are also several kinds of adjectives whose signification cannot be increased, and therefore do not admit of comparison in any way; the following are of this class : —

Adjectives not admitting comparison.

Expres-sive of figure.	Numerals			Proper.	Pronominals.				Whose simple form implies the highest degree.
	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Propor-tional.		Posses-sive.	Demon-strative.	Distri-butive.	Indefi-nite.	
square	one	first	single	Spanish	my	this	each	some	eternal
circular	two	second	double	English	thy	that	every	any	full
triangular	three	third	treble	French	his	these	either	such	mortal
oblong	four	fourth	quadruple	Gregorian	our	those	neither	few	empty

EXERCISES.

In the following list of adjectives, distinguish between those that can be compared, and those that cannot; the pupils should copy out on a slate the two following tables, and place those that admit of comparison in one of them, and those that do not, in the other : —

Wise, full, gentle, even, those, delightful, Spanish, nice, each, pretty, surly, severe, pious, bad, eter-

nal, sixth, my, seven, many, soft, first, round, ill,
any, high, several, toilsome, cold, this, all, small,
straight, thick, stormy, mortal, thin, French, far,
single, rich.

Admitting Comparison.			Not admitting Comparison.		

In comparing adjectives proceed in the following
manner : —

Positive, *rich;* comparative, *richer;* superlative, *richest.*
Positive, *good;* comparative, *better;* superlative, *best.*

Compare the following adjectives.

Rich, good, many, heavy, ill, bare, slow, far, thick,
dreadful, hot, mild, happy, serene, wild, bad, gen-
tle, big, little, much, late, near, noble, quick, able,
dry, thin, low, old, young, evil, safe, dangerous,
silly, foolish, fine, handsome, charming, gay, tall,
noble, angry, cold, lovely, sour, bitter, sweet, fair,
high.

In parsing the adjective, state what degree it is in, and what noun it qualifies or refers to ; and in such cases where the adjective cannot be compared, the words "*not admitting comparison*" should be used. It is also proper to notice, that though *all* adjectives refer to nouns, yet *all* adjectives do not express quality; therefore, in parsing the adjectives which express quality, the word "*qualifying*" should be used; but in such adjectives as do not express quality, the words "*referring to*" should be used.

As a general rule, the *numerals* and *pronominals* should be parsed as *referring to* the nouns, and all other adjectives as *qualifying* them. See the following examples.

Rule of Syntax here used.

Every adjective qualifies or refers to a noun expressed or understood.

EXAMPLE 1.

A fine day cheers.

A — the indefinite article, limiting "*day*."

Fine — an adjective, in the positive degree, qualifying "*day*."

Day — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*cheers*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

A long journey tires.	A large ship sails.
A soft answer pleases.	A deep well frightens.
A wise head considers.	A small knife cuts.

EXAMPLE 2.

The best boy learns.

The — the definite article, particularising "*boy.*"

Best — an adjective, in the superlative degree, qua-
     lifying "*boy.*"

Boy — a common noun, masculine gender, third
     person, singular number, nominative case
     to the verb "*learns.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The oldest man died.   The smaller girl sings.
The swiftest arrow falls.   The taller woman cooks.
The strongest lion dies.   The greater part perished.

Numerals are parsed as under.

EXAMPLE 3.

Four men came.   The third woman went.

Four   — a numeral adjective, of the cardinal kind,
          referring to "*men.*"

Men   — a common noun, masculine gender, third
          person, plural number, nominative case
          to the verb "*came.*"

The   — the definite article, particularising "*wo-
          man.*"

Third   — a numeral adjective, of the ordinal kind,
          referring to "*woman.*"

Woman — a common noun, feminine gender, third
          person, singular number, nominative case
          to the verb "*went.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Six boys succeeded.   The second king expired.
Two girls answered.   The sixth class stands.
Ten men arrived.   Third con.mandment.

Example 4.

The eternal world hastens.

The — the definite article, particularising "*world.*"

Eternal — an adjective, not admitting comparison, qualifying "*world.*"

World — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "*hastens.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Mortal man perishes.

The middle boy answered.

The left hand festered.

A full purse gladdens.

An empty pocket saddens.

A universal opinion prevails.

Proper adjectives are parsed as under.

Example 5.

A Spanish officer arrived.

A — the indefinite article, limiting "*officer.*"

Spanish — a proper adjective, not admitting comparison, qualifying "*officer.*"

Officer — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*arrived.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

A British soldier fought.

A Chinese emperor came.

A Dutch gentleman succeeded.

A French lady went.

The Ptolemaic system prevailed.

The Elizabethan age civilised.

The Norman kings expired.

The pronominal adjectives are parsed as follows.

EXAMPLE 6.

That girl.   Each man.   My book.   Any house.

That   — a demonstrative adjective, not admit-
          ting comparison, referring to "*girl.*"

Girl   — a common noun, feminine gender, third
          person, singular number, nominative case.

Each   — a distributive adjective, not admitting
          comparison, referring to "*man.*"

Man   — a common noun, masculine gender, third
          person, singular number, nominative case.

My   — a possessive adjective, not admitting com-
          parison, referring to "*book.*"

Book   — a common noun, neuter gender, third per-
          son, singular number, nominative case.

Any   — an indefinite adjective, not admitting com-
          parison, referring to "*house.*"

House   — a common noun, neuter gender, third per-
          son, singular number, nominative case.

EXERCISE.

Parse the following sentences.

That boy answered.	These books suit.
My friend came.	Her state fell.
Each girl reads.	Every child pays.
Any map instructs.	All creatures die.
Several guns were fired.	Your brother returned.

When the first of two nouns performs the office of adjective to the second, they are parsed thus: —

EXAMPLE 7.

The silver spoon.   A paper kite.

The   — the definite article, particularising *"spoon."*
Silver — a noun used adjectively, qualifying *"spoon."*
Spoon — a common noun, neuter gender, third
person, singular number, nominative case.
A   — the indefinite article, limiting *" kite."*
Paper — a noun used adjectively, qualifying *"kite."*
Kite — a common noun, neuter gender, third
person, singular number, nominative case

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The village church.   A brick house.
The corn field.   A stone wall.

EXAMPLE 8.

A pleasing prospect.

A   — the indefinite article, limiting *"pros-
pect."*
Pleasing — a participial adjective, qualifying *"pros-
pect."*
Prospect — a common noun, neuter gender, third
person, singular number, nominative
case.

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

A loving friend. | The heated iron.
A written letter. | The finished scholar.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES ON THE ADJECTIVE.

A long journey tires the strongest horse.

A full purse fills an empty house.

A stone wall surrounded the village school.

The Turkish nation receive the Mohammedan religion.

The learned judge delivered an affecting speech.

Each boy in that class prepares his lesson.

The seventh girl read three verses.

*Parse the articles, nouns, and adjectives **occurring** in the following story.*

An old man, of the name of Guyot, lived and died in the town of Marseilles, in France.   He amassed a large fortune, by the greatest industry, and the severest habits of abstinence and privation.   His French neighbours considered him a miser, and thought that he was hoarding up money from mean and avaricious motives.   The greater part of the populace pursued him, whenever he appeared, with hootings and execrations, and the boys frequently threw small stones at him.   He at length was called to the eternal world, leaving a full purse behind; and in his will were found these words :—"Having observed, from my earliest years, that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water, which can only be purchased at a great price, I have cheerfully laboured for fifty years of my life, to procure for them this great blessing, and I direct that the whole of my property shall be laid out in building an aqueduct for their use."

OF THE PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS partake of all the variations of the noun in *gender, person, number,* and *case.*

Personal pronouns are those which stand for the names of persons; as, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, you, they.*

Relative pronouns are those which relate to words or phrases going before, called the antecedent; as, *who, which, that, what.* Who, relates to persons only; which, to inferior animals and things; that, relates to both persons and things; what, is a compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to "*the thing which,*" or "*that which.*"

Interrogative pronouns are those which are used in asking questions, and refer to words or phrases coming after, called the subsequent, which is generally the answer to the question; as, *who* did it? *John* did it: here John is the subsequent. The interrogatives are, *who, which, what.*

In parsing the pronoun, first state whether personal, relative, or interrogative : next proceed with the gender, person, number, and case, as in the noun.

It should also be told of the relative with what antecedent it agrees, and of the interrogative, with what subsequent; as in the following examples.

Obs. The remarks which have been made upon the gender of nouns, are equally applicable to the personal pronouns.

Rules of Syntax here used.

Personal pronouns are of the same gender, person and number, as the nouns for which they stand.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

EXAMPLE 1.

He ran. She sings. It sails. They are.

He   — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *ran.*"

Ran   — a verb.*

She   — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *sings.*"

Sings — a verb.

It   — a personal pronoun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *sails.*"

Sails   — a verb.

They — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, third person, plural number. nominative case to the verb "*are.*"

Are   — a verb.

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

She walks.	He reads.	It moves.
He learns.	We saw.	You sing.
It grows.	Thou lovest.	He comes.
They go.	She thinks.	Ye run.

* The verbs are not to be parsed in full till we treat of the verbs

Rules of Syntax here used.

Personal pronouns are of the same gender, person, and number, as the nouns for which they stand.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

Prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 2.

Thou goest with them for it.

Thou — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, second person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*goest.*"

Goest — a verb.*

With — a preposition.*

Them — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, third person, plural number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *with.*"

For — a preposition.*

It — a personal pronoun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*for.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

She went to her for them. Ye go from her to him.

I fell on them with it. Thou camest to me for it.

They ran to me from him. He was with us in it.

We sent for it for you. It goes from you to me.

* These words are not to be parsed in full till after we speak of the parts of speech to which they belong.

Rules of Syntax here used.

Relative pronouns agree with their antecedents in gender, person, and number.

The relative is nominative to the verb, when no other nominative comes between it and the verb.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

EXAMPLE 3.

The girl who came returned.

The   — the definite article, particularising "*girl.*"

Girl   — a common noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*returned.*"

Who   — a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent "*girl,*" feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*came.*"

Came   — a verb.*

Returned — a verb.*

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The man who tried failed.   They who ask receive.
The bird which sung fled.   He that hides finds.
The letter that came returned.   The horse which works tires.
The boy who answered went   We who work must eat.
  up.

* The verbs are not to be parsed in full till we speak of the verb.

Rules of Syntax here used.

Relative pronouns agree with their antecedents in gender, person, and number.

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the preposition going before, or the verb or noun following.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

EXAMPLE 4.

The money which I had, she spent.

The — the definite article, particularising "*money.*"

Money — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*spent.*"

Which — a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent, "*money,*" neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case. governed by the verb "*had.*"

I — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, first person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*had.*"

Had — a verb.

She — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*spent.*"

Spent — a verb.

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The book which he bought explains it.

A letter that they received, annoyed them.

He, by whose gift we live, and by whom all things exist, is eternal.

Rule of Syntax here used.

Interrogative pronouns agree in gender, person, number, and case, with the person or **thing** expressed in the answer to the question.

Note. Interrogatives admit of being parsed two ways, viz. either as agreeing with an antecedent understood, or agreeing with a subsequent, which is the person or thing expressed in the answer.

EXAMPLE 5.

Who went ? Mary went.

1st Method.	*2nd Method.*
Who — an interrogative pronoun, agreeing with its subsequent, "*Mary*," feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*went*."	Who — an interrogative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent person understood, nominative case to the verb "*went*."
Went— a verb.*	Went — a verb.*
Mary— a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*went*."	Mary — a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*went*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Who gained ? John did.	Who comes ? Blind Daniel.
Which of the girls answered ? Ann.	Which of the boys came ? James.
What screamed ? The boy screamed.	What walked on it ? The dog did.

* The verbs are not to be parsed in full till after we treat of the verb.

Note. It frequently happens that the answer to the question is not given, and is therefore unknown, as, Who took it? such sentences are parsed according to the following example.

EXAMPLE 6.

Who is in the parlour?

1st Method.		*2nd Method.*	
Who	— an interrogative pronoun, agreeing with its subsequent, the answer to the question, nominative case to the verb " *is.*"	Who	— an interrogative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent person understood, nominative case to the verb " *is.*"
Is	— a verb.*	Is	— a verb.*
In	— a preposition.	In	— a preposition.
The	— the definite article particularising " *parlour.*"	The	— the definite article, particularising " *parlour.*"
Parlour	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *in* "	Parlour	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *in.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Who ran through the hall?   Which of you answered?
Which of them went?   What came to the window?
What is in the corner?   Who goes to the market?

* The verbs are not to be parsed in full till after we treat of the verb

Rules of Syntax here used.

The possessive case of a pronoun is governed **by** the name of the thing possessed.

Every nominative case, except the case **absolute,** or when an address is made to a person, belongs **to** some verb.

Prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

Note. The possessive admits of being parsed two **ways,** viz. either as personal pronouns in the possessive **case,** governed by a noun; or as possessive adjectives, *referring* to a noun.

EXAMPLE 7.

His book is in thy pocket.

1*st Method.*		2*nd Method.*	
His	— a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, possessive case, governed by "*book.*"	His	— a possessive adjective, not admitting comparison, referring to "*book.*"
Book	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*is.*"	Book	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*is.*"
Is	— a verb.	Is	— a verb.
In	— a preposition.	In	— a preposition.
Thy	— a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, second person, singular number, possessive case, governed by "*pocket.*"	Thy	— a possessive adjective, not admitting comparison, referring to "*pocket.*"
Pocket	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*in.*"	Pocket	— a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*in.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Her money is in your box.

Their John went with our James.

My books are in his bag.

Thy money perish with thy name.

Your doll is on its legs.

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUN.

Parse the following sentences.

The hat which he bought is in my box.

Who walked on the grass ?   John did.

They who went to the market, returned.

The letter, that you sent by your servant, came.

We, who repeat our lessons well, go to our seats.

She came from them to me, for it.

Which of them came to my house for her.

To whom shall I go ?   Go to your brother.

Select the pronouns out of the following sentence. Write them down in the order of their occurrence, and tell how many there are.

Fear ye him who is the author of your being, by whose gift you continue to live, and who watches over you in all your dangers, whose creatures you are, and whom you ought to serve.

VERBS.

VERBS are reducible to two classes or kinds, **viz.** those which signify action confined to the doer, and those which signify action passing from the doer to some other person or thing; hence verbs are divided into transitive and intransitive; from the Latin word *transeo*, " to pass over."

A transitive verb expresses an action which passes over from one person or thing to another, and has an agent which does the action, and an object to whom it is done; as, John beats the drum · here John is the *agent*, being the doer of the action; *beats* is a transitive verb, because the action passes from John to something else; drum is the object, because it receives the action.

An intransitive verb expresses an action which does not pass over to an object; as, John walks; here John is the agent, being the doer of the action; walks is an intransitive verb, because the action is confined to John, and affects nothing else.

EXERCISES.

Distinguish transitive from intransitive verbs in the following list, placing them in the proper tables, or a copy of them on a slate.

Transitive.		Love, run, think, kill, strike, can, find, beat, shall, make, stand, sit, teach, go, lose, fall, hear, may, seek, take, grow, drink, steal, covet, sleep, eat, cry, laugh, talk, learn.	Intransitive.	

Note. Sometimes the same verb may be transitive or intransitive, according to the sense.

To verbs belong number, person, mood, and tense.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have no variations to express number and person, except in two cases; namely, the second person, singular number, which ends in *st* or *t*, and the third person, singular number, which ends in *s* or *eth*. In all other cases the number and person of a verb can only be known by its nominative.*

EXAMPLES.

I love   — here *love* is of the first person, singular number, because its nominative is of the first person, singular number.

We love — here *love* is of the first person, plural number, because its nominative is of the first person, plural number.

Ye love   — here *love* is of the second person, plural number, because its nominative is of the second person, plural number.

They love — here *love* is of the third person, plural number, because its nominative is of the third person, plural number.

To love   — here *love* has neither person nor number, because it has no nominative.

The number and person of a verb, therefore, depend upon its nominative.

EXERCISES.

In what number and person are the following verbs : —

They run, we go, lovest, hates, ye speak, I eat, we walked, cometh, they sing, strivest, we ran, am, ye learn, runs, lovedst, learneth, I sing, they dance, we speak, goest.

* There is, however, *one instance* where a verb in the first person may be known, viz. *am;* this is the only instance in English language where a verb has a sign for the first person.

MOOD.

Mood is derived from the Latin word *modus*, "a manner."

The mood of a verb denotes the manner in which the action is represented. In most languages the verb has different terminations, or changes, to form the different moods; but in the English language the distinction between the moods is very slight, and is chiefly known by the *manner* in which the verb expresses the action.

When the action is expressed as positively taking place, or any simple fact indicated, or a question asked, it is said to be in the Indicative Mood; as, *I learn; birds sing; I am; he was.*

When the action is expressed in a general manner, without reference to time or person, it is said to be in the Infinitive Mood, and has generally the sign "*to*" before it; as, *to learn; to sing.**

When the verb expresses a command or entreaty, it is said to be in the Imperative Mood; as, *Learn thou; sing ye.*

When the verb expresses a condition, doubt, or contingency, upon which the doing of another action depends, it is said to be in the *Subjunctive* or Conditional Mood, and is generally preceded by a conditional conjunction; as, *If the clock were wound up it would strike.*†

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* The infinitive mood is not preceded by the word '*to*,' when it comes after the following verbs, — *bid, can, dare, feel, hear, let, do, make, may, must, need, will, see, shall.*

† The subjunctive mood is evidently an elliptical form, and may be resolved into the infinitive mood governed by an indicative understood; as, "if he *go*," is equivalent to "if he *shall go.*" There are a few instances, however, where this rule does not hold good; therefore it is thought proper to retain the use of the subjunctive mood in English.

TENSE.

Tense is derived from the Latin word *tempus,* " time."

Time is naturally divided into three divisions, viz. present, past, and future. In most languages the verb has different forms or changes to express these and other variations in time, but this is not the case in English.

The English verb has but *two tenses,* or distinctions in time, viz. the *present,* and the *past.**

The present tense represents the action as taking place at the *present* time; as, *I love, I walk, I see.*

The past tense represents the action as taking place at a *past* time; as, *I loved, I walked, I saw.*

Future time is expressed by using the verb *shall* or *will* before the infinitive of some other verb; as *I shall love, He will see.* Hence shall and will, in such cases, are called auxiliary, or helping, verbs; from the Latin word *auxilior,* " to help."

EXERCISES.

In what tense are the following verbs?

Ate.	Bring.	Came.	Dwell.	Exceed.
Adopt.	Began.	Consider.	Did.	Embarked.
Abode.	Bleed.	Charmed.	Displease.	Existed.

* It is stated in many grammars, that the English verb has six tenses, namely : —

Present, as I love.	Pluperfect, as I had loved.
Past, — I loved.	First future, — I shall love.
Perfect, — I have loved.	Second future, — I shall have loved.

Obs. In all these expressions there are but two forms of the verb, viz. *love* and *loved,* and these are the *present* and the *past.* The verbs *have, had,* and *shall,* are no parts of the verb *love,* and therefore are not tenses of the verb *love.* In Latin, the verb has five tenses, or forms to express time, viz. amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo. But in English there are only two, viz. *love. loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Those forms of the verbs which express quality, are called *Participles;* as, a *writing* table, a *broken* window, a *finished* scholar.

Participle is derived from the Latin word, *participo,* which means "to partake of;" the participle being a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective. It partakes of the nature of a verb in implying action, and the nature of an adjective in denoting quality, and in its relation to the noun.

Participles are of two kinds; namely, the *present* and the *past.*

The present participle represents the action in a progressive state, or as going on, but not finished, and always ends in *ing;* as, *learning, loving.*

The past participle represents the action as finished or complete; and has various terminations; as, *learned, written, done.*

Participles may be distinguished from verbs thus: — All verbs make sense with the personal pronouns, but all participles do not: we cannot say, she torn, he written; but we can say, she tore, he writes. Again, verbs do not express quality, but participles do: we cannot say, a wrote letter, a broke window; but we can say, a written letter, or a broken window. A sentence can be complete without a participle, but it cannot without a verb. A verb does of itself form both a copula and a predicate of a proposition; but a participle does not. Verbs imply action only, but participles imply both action and quality combined.

EXERCISES.

Distinguish verbs from participles in the following list.

Written.	Went.	Loving	Blown.
Love.	Risen.	Frozen.	Choose.
Going.	Slain.	Grow.	Stealing.
Slew.	Forsook.	Blew	Stolen.

Verbs are Regular, Irregular, or Defective.

Verbs are *regular* when they form the past tense and past participles by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense ; as,

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
Love.	Loved.	Loved.
Learn.	Learned.	Learned.
Please.	Pleased.	Pleased.

Verbs are *irregular* when they do not form their past tense and past participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense ; as,

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
Write.	Wrote.	Written.
See.	Saw.	Seen.
Do.	Did.	Done.

Verbs are *defective* when they want one or more of these three parts ; as

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
Ought.	Ought.	(——)
Must.	Must.	(——)
Forego.	(——)	Foregone.

EXERCISES.

Distinguish between regular, irregular, and defective verbs in the following.

Find.	Have.	Fear.	Begin.
Promise.	Must.	Steal.	Forego.
Ought.	Admit.	Weep.	Unite.
Ask.	Go.	Quoth.	Bleed.
Stand.	Punish.	Win.	Tell.

PRINCIPAL AND AUXILIARY VERBS.

Verbs may also be divided into principal and auxiliary.

Principal verbs are those without which a sentence does not make complete sense.

Auxiliary verbs are those which are joined to the infinitives or participles of principal verbs, to express time and manner with greater precision than can be done by the tenses and moods in their simple forms.

The auxiliary verbs are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can,* with their variations; and *let* and *must,* which have no variation.

It should be remarked, however, that four of the above verbs are sometimes not auxiliaries, but principal verbs; they are *do, be, have,* and *will.*

In parsing the verb, we shall *first* show how to parse the *principal* verbs; *secondly,* how to parse the *auxiliaries; thirdly,* how to parse the *participles.*

PRINCIPAL VERBS.

In parsing the principal verbs, one uniform course should be pursued. Observe the following order: —

First, tell whether regular, irregular, or defective.

Secondly, tell whether transitive or intransitive.

Thirdly, tell what mood.

Fourthly, tell what tense.

Fifthly, tell what person.

Lastly, tell what number.

Ending with the words, "agreeing with its nominative ——," as the case may be.

Obs. If the verb be in the infinitive mood, only the three first parts should be stated, ending with the words, "governed by the ——," as the case may be.

Rules of Syntax.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

EXAMPLE 1.

He walks.

He — personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*walks.*"

Walks — a regular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he.*"

EXAMPLE 2.

Mary wrote.

Mary — a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*wrote.*"

Wrote — an irregular, transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*Mary.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

He learns.	Jane writes.	Mary believed.
She sleeps.	Henry runs.	She loved.
He eats.	Ann learns.	James wrote.
She went.	William teaches.	He learned.

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Rules of Syntax.

Transitive verbs govern the objective **case of** nouns and pronouns.

Every nominative case, except the case **absolute,** or when an address is made to a person, belongs **to** some verb.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

EXAMPLE 3.

John strikes the table.

John   — a proper noun, masculine gender, third
          person, singular number, nominative case
          to the verb " *strikes.*"

Strikes — an irregular transitive verb, indicative
          mood, present tense, third person, sin-
          gular number, agreeing with its nomi-
          native " *John.*"

The   — the definite article, particularising " *table.*"

Table   — a common noun, neuter gender, third
          person, singular number, objective case,
          governed by the verb " *strikes.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

William loves the book.	He sent a letter.
Mary wrote a copy.	She read the lesson.
Jane learned the collect.	The judge condemned him.
He beats the drum.	We gave the money.
She told a story.	Romulus founded Rome.
James bought a book.	Death threatens us.
He found a shilling.	She finished the lesson.

Rules of Syntax.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 4.

The doctor came to see her

The — the indefinite article, particularising "*doctor*."

Doctor — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*came*."

Came — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*doctor*."

To see — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*came*."

Her — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*to see*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences. •

The boy loves to read his book.

Jane wishes to do some work.

John hastens to write a letter.

He went to visit the prison.

I intend to tell a story.

He wants to borrow a shilling.

Musicians delight to hear harmony.

He desires to learn his lesson.

He went to see a friend.

She has to do a sum.

Rules of Syntax.

The verb *to be* has the same case after it as that which goes before it.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

EXAMPLE 5.

Rome was a great city.

Rome — a proper noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *was.*"

Was — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative, " *Rome.*"

A — the indefinite article, limiting " *city.*"

Great — an adjective in the positive degree, qualifying " *city.*"

City — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case after the verb " *was.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

He is a scholar.	Her name is Mary.
Life is a shadow.	I am a musician.
Horses are noble beasts.	They are princes.
The Moors were robbers.	She was a queen.
Thou art the man.	Thou art Peter.
They are two brothers.	They are industrious persons.
That man is a poet.	She is a young widow.

Rules of Syntax.

Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, joined by the conjunction *and*, require a verb in the *plural* number.*

The verb *to be* has the same case after it, as that which goes before it.

EXAMPLE 6.

*   Mary and John are good children.

Mary   — a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

And   — a copulative conjunction.

John   — a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

Are   — an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominatives "*Mary*" and "*John*."

Good   — an adjective in the positive degree, qualifying "*children.*"

Children — a common noun, common gender, third person, plural number, nominative case after the verb "*are.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

He and she are enemies.

William and John are good scholars.

Gold and silver are precious metals.

Carthage and Corinth were fine cities.

Socrates and Plato were philosophers.

He and I were schoolfellows.

* When joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb must be singular.

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AUXILIARY VERBS.

Of the auxiliary verbs, some are only used before the infinitives of other verbs, while others of them are generally used before the participles.

Those used before the infinitives are : —

Pres. — shall,   will,   do,   may,   can,   **must.**
Past — should, would, did,   might,   could,   — .

Those used before the participles are : — *be* and *have* with their past tenses.

When *be* and *have* are not followed by participles, they are not auxiliaries, but principal verbs.

Uses of the Auxiliaries.

Shall is used before the infinitive of another verb, to express future time, duty or obligation; as, I shall go ; thou shalt go.

Will is also used before the infinitive of another verb, to express future time, or intention ; as, The clock will strike ; I will go.

Do is used before the infinitive of another verb, to express emphasis or negation; as, I do love you ; I do not know.

May is used before the infinitive of another verb, to express liberty or possibility ; as, I may go if I choose ; it may happen.

Can is used before the infinitive of another verb, to express ability or power; as, I can sing ; he can write.

Must is used before the infinitive of another verb, to express necessity or constraint ; as, He must go.

The auxiliary and the principal verb are by some considered as forming one verb, and parsed as such. It is more consistent, however, to consider them as separate verbs, and to parse each word separately. The auxiliary agrees with the nominative in number and person, and the following verb is in the infinitive mood governed by the former. *See the following examples.*

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 7.

I shall * love him.

I — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, first person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*shall.*"

Shall — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*I,*" and used before "*love*" to express future time.

Love — a regular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*shall.*"

Him — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*love.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences. •

I shall give it.   The sun will dry the clothes.
He will write a copy.   He will reward him.
We shall learn it.   I shall read a story.
She will teach us.   They will bring the books.

* *Will* is parsed similarly to *shall.*

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 8.
She did say it.

She — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*did*."

Did — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*she*," and used before "*say*," to express emphasis.*

Say — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*did*."

It — a personal pronoun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*say*."

EXERCISES.
Parse the following sentences.

He does know me.   We do read our books.
The boys did love him.   Thou didst say it.
The sheep do eat grass.   She does love to see him.
The cow does give milk.   It did bite me.

* *Do* is parsed similarly to *did*, only to substitute the present tense for the past ; when this verb is not followed by an infinitive it is a principal verb.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it or depends upon it in the infinitive mood.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 9.

They may eat bread.

They — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, third person, plural number, nominative case to the verb "*may.*"

May — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominative "*they,*" and used before "*eat*" to express liberty of action.

Eat — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*may.*"

Bread — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case governed by the verb "*eat.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The boys may take a walk.
Thou mayest eat thy lunch.
He may leave his seat.
I may write a letter.

He may take a rest.
He may leave it.
It may serve her.
John may read his book.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 10.

Cows can drink water.

Cows — a common noun, feminine gender, third person, plural number, nominative case to the verb "*can.*"

Can — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominative "*cows,*" and used before "*drink*" to express ability of action.

Drink — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*can.*"

Water — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*drink.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Mary can write small hand.	He can repeat the lesson.
John can draw landscapes.	She can teach music.
Jane can knit a stocking.	Thou canst read a book.
James can speak Latin.	We can take a walk.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 11.

He must do it.

He   — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*must.*"

Must — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he,*" and used before "*do*" to express necessity or constraint.

Do   — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*must.*"

It   — a personal pronoun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*do.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

They must mind their business.   John must learn the text.
He must pay the taxes.   I must write a copy.
You must bear the blame.   She must prepare her lesson.

PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE may occupy three different positions in a sentence, and the method of parsing be different in each case.

1. It may be used as a noun, or the name of a thing; as, the *writing* was good; in this case it is called a participial noun.

2. It may be used before a noun to denote its quality, or kind; as, a *writing* desk; in this case it is called a participial adjective.

3. It may be used after a verb to denote an action in a progressive, or a finished state; as, he is *writing*, he has *written;* in this case it is simply called a participle.

Examples of the three uses.

Participial Nouns.	*Participial Adjectives.*	*Participles.*
Correct spelling.	A spelling book.	He is spelling.
Fishing is pleasant.	A fishing rod.	The man is fishing.
Running tires us.	A running stream.	I am running.
Fond of reading.	A reading lesson.	He is reading.

EXERCISES.

Distinguish participles from participial nouns and adjectives, in the following sentences.

John is writing at a writing table, but the writing is bad.

I was running with the running stream till I was tired from running.

He was rising with the rising hill till he gained the highest rising.

Look at the dancing of those who are dancing with the dancing master.

The singing master was singing psalms and teaching singing in the singing gallery.

The participles are used after the auxiliary verbs *have* and *be*, with their variations; as, I am loved, I have loved.

The past participle is used after both the verbs *have* and *be*, but the present participle is only used after the verb *to be*; as,

   ' I am loved,   I am loving, I am going.
   .I have loved, I have ——, I have ——.

When the past participle follows either *have* or *be*, it performs two offices in the sentence; namely : —

1. It denotes a completed or finished action.
2. It refers, as an adjective, to some person or thing with which it agrees.

This will be seen plainly in the following sentences : —

          The letter is written.
          The boy is drowned.

In the above sentences the participles *written* and *drowned* denote that the actions of writing and drowning are completed; and also *written* agrees with *letter*, and *drowned* agrees with *boy:* but in the following sentences this is not the case : —

          The mountain is drowned.
          The letter is stifled.

In these sentences, the participle *drowned* does not agree with mountain; nor *stifled* with letter; because a mountain cannot be drowned, neither can a letter be stifled : therefore, the sentences are not correct.

As a general rule, every participle must agree with the person or thing to which it refers.

It is also important to know, that when the past participle follows the verb *to be*, it agrees with the nominative case or subject; as,

> The man is wounded.
> The letter is written.
> The book is torn.

But when the past participle follows the verb *to have*, it agrees with the person or thing expressed in the objective case; as,

> I have the letter written.
> The men have the work finished.
> They have the clothes washed.

In the first three of the above examples, each participle agrees with the nominative to the verb *is:* but in the last three examples, each participle agrees with the object of the verb *have*.

Sometimes the participle comes between the verb *have* and its objective case, but the agreement is still the same; as,

> They have ironed the clothes ;
> or, They have the clothes ironed.

In each case the meaning is the same; viz. that they have the clothes in an ironed state.

In parsing such sentences, the pupils should parse the verb and participle separately*, and show the office of each word in the sentence. See the following examples.

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* Sometimes the verb and participle are parsed together, as if they formed but one word ; but this plan is attended with many inaccuracies, and is falling into disuse.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

The past participle, and not the past tense, must be used after the verbs *have* and *be.*

Participles take the nature of adjectives, in their relation to the noun.

EXAMPLE 1.

The letter is written.

The — the definite article, particularising "*letter.*"

Letter — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*is.*"

Is — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*letter.*"

Written — the past participle of the verb "*write,*" used after the verb "*is,*" and referring as an adjective to '*letter.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The window is broken.	The boy is loved.
The books are torn.	The girl was respected.
My father is beloved.	The copy was written.
The men were killed.	The lessons are finished.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

The past participle, and not the past tense, must be used after the verbs *have* and *be.*

Participles take the nature of adjectives, in their relation to the noun.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 2.

He has written the letter.

He   — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*has.*"

Has   — an irregular transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he.*"

Written — the past participle of the verb *write,* used after the verb has, and referring as an adjective to "*letter.*"

The   — the definite article, particularising "*letter.*"

Letter   — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*has.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

She has torn a book.
The boys have worked the sum.
He has entered the sum.

The girls have the work finished.
The woman has the clothes washed.
I have the lesson learned.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood.

The past participle, and not the past tense, must be used after the verbs *have* and *be*.

Participles take the nature of adjectives in their relation to the noun.

EXAMPLE 3.

Liars will be punished.

Liars   — a common noun, common gender, third person, plural number, nominative case to the verb "*will.*"

Will   — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominative "*liars,*" and used before "*be*" to express future time.

Be   — an auxiliary verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb "*will.*"

Punished — the past participle of the verb *punish,* used after the verb *to be,* and referring as an adjective to "*liars.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The man will be rewarded.   The lesson will be learned.
The sun will be risen.   The boy will be drowned.
I shall be loved. | The letter will be written.

G ⟨

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

The past participle, and not the past tense, must be used after the verbs *have* and *be.*

Participles take the nature of adjectives in their relation to the noun.

EXAMPLE 4.

I shall have the work finished.

I   — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, first person, singular number, nominative case to the verb *"shall."*

Shall   — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative *" I,"* and used before *" have"* to express future time.

Have   — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb *" shall."*

The   — the definite article, particularising *"work."*

Work   — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb *" have."*

Finished — the past participle of the verb *finish,* used after the verb *" have,"* and referring as an adjective to *" work."*

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

John will have the sum finished.
I shall have the letter written.
She will have the clothes washed.
Thou, wilt have the lesson prepared.
I shall have him beaten.

The boy will have learned the verse.
We shall have taken our seats.
They will have ended the lesson.
We shall have eaten the lunch.
Thou wilt have him beaten.

The present participle is used after the verb *to be*, to express an action in a progressive state, or as going on, but not finished; as,

The boy is walking.
The birds are flying.
The girls are writing.

It should be noticed, that the chief use of the present or active participle is not to express present time, but progressive action; for it is used in the present, past, and future time; as, He is loving; he was loving; he will be loving.

The present participle performs three offices in a sentence, namely : —

It is used after "*be*" to express progressive action.

It agrees with the nominative or subject.

It governs an objective case, if derived from a transitive verb.

The verb and participle should be parsed separately, and the particular use of the participle should be stated.

See the following examples.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

Participles take the nature of adjectives in their relation to the noun.

EXAMPLE 5.

The boy is running.

The   — the definite article, particularising
             "*boy.*"

Boy   — a common noun, masculine gender,
             third person, singular number, nomi-
             native case to the verb "*is.*"

Is   — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood,
             present tense, third person, singular
             number, agreeing with its nominative
             "*boy.*"

Running — the present participle of the verb *run*,
             used after the verb "*is*" to express
             progressive action, and referring as an
             adjective to "*boy.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The water is boiling.   The man is walking.
The birds are singing.   The fish is swimming.
The girls were swinging.   The dogs are barking.
The boy was coming.   The children are sitting
The lad is sleeping.   The girls are laughing.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

Participles take the nature of adjectives in their relation to the noun.

Transitive participles govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

Example 6.

Mary was writing the letter.

Mary — a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*was.*"

Was — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*Mary.*"

Writing — the present participle of the verb "*to write,*" used after the verb "*was*" to express progressive action, and referring, as an adjective, to "*Mary.*"

The — the definite article, particularising "*letter.*"

Letter — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the participle "*writing.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

Jane is washing the clothes.

John is learning the lesson.

Mary was stitching the collar.

The men are reaping the corn.

The girls are reading the chapter.

The master is teaching the boys.

Rules of Syntax.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows it, or, depends upon it, in the infinitive mood.

Participles take the nature of adjectives in their relation to the noun.

EXAMPLE 7.

I shall be going.

I — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, first person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *shall.*"

Shall — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *I,*" and used before " *be*" to express future time.

Be — an auxiliary verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb " *shall.*"

Going — the present participle of the verb " *to go,*" used after the verb " *to be,*" to express progressive action, and referring, as an adjective, to " *I.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

I shall be walking.   Thou wilt be standing.
John will be sitting.   The moon will be shining
The ship will be sailing.   We shall be running.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS have no government, but they require an appropriate situation in a sentence; namely, they are generally placed before adjectives, after verbs*, and frequently between the verb and the participle; as, A *very* good boy; he reads *well;* the copy is *badly* written.

Adverbs are of various kinds; as, adverbs of time, of place, of manner, &c. &c. See p. 13.

Adverbs of *manner* are generally formed from adjectives by adding *ly;* as nice, nicely; wise, wisely.

The adverbs of manner, and a few others, admit of comparison in the same manner as adjectives.

Adverbs ending in *ly* are compared by more and most; as,

| Nobly, | More nobly, | Most nobly. |
| Wisely, | More wisely, | Most wisely. |

A few adverbs are compared by *er* and *est ;* as,

| Soon, | Sooner, | Soonest. |
| Often, | Oftener, | Oftenest. |

A few adverbs are irregularly compared; as,

| Well, | Better, | Best. |
| Much, | More, | Most. |

An *adverbial phrase* is formed by several word taken together; as,

| By-and-by. | Now-and-then. | Just-now. |
| In-no-wise. | Not-at-all. | Now-a-days. |

* The adverb is sometimes placed before the verb; as, we *often* resolve, but *seldom* perform.

A remarkable analogy exists between the following adverbs : —

In what place	— here	— there	— where.
From what place	— hence	— thence	— whence.
To what place	— hither	— thither	— whither.
Toward what place	— hitherward	— thitherward	— whitherward.

Beginners sometimes find a difficulty in deciding whether a word is an adverb or an adjective. They should therefore remember, that if the word expresses *quality,* or refers to a noun, it is an adjective; but if it tells the *manner* in which an action is done, or in any way modifies a verb, or adjective, or another adverb, it is an adverb ; as,

Adjectives.	*Adverbs.*
Little boys.	Speak *little.*
Much money.	Study *much.*
More work.	Work *more.*
First boy.	Come *first.*

The adverb tells the *manner* of the action, but the adjective shows the *quality* of the noun.

In parsing the adverb, the following particulars should be told : —

1. Tell what kind of adverb it is.
2. Tell what word it modifies.
See the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1.

She runs quickly.

She   — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *runs*."

Runs   — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *she*."

Quickly — an adverb of manner, modifying " *runs*."

EXAMPLE 2.

James acted very wisely.

James — a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *acted*."

Acted — a regular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *James*."

Very   — an adverb of comparison, modifying " *wisely*."

Wisely — an adverb of manner, modifying " *acted*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

He writes neatly.	Jane reads very correctly.
The bird sings sweetly.	She writes exceedingly well.
John shells badly.	He acted more nobly.
They come slowly.	She speaks very fluently

EXAMPLE 3.

John was a remarkably diligent boy.

John — a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *was*."

Was — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *John*."

A — the indefinite article, limiting " *boy*."

Remarkably — an adverb of manner, modifying " *diligent*."

Diligent — an adjective, in the positive degree, qualifying " *boy*."

Boy — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case after the verb " *was*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

That boy is a very attentive lad.
Jane was a particularly good girl.
The martyrs were truly good men.
He is an exceedingly kind person.
I did it in a very hasty manner.
She is a remarkably diligent person.
It was a most wonderful thing.
John has caught a very large fish.

EXAMPLE 4.

He came lately

He — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*came.*"

Came — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he.*"

Lately — an adverb of time past, modifying "*came.*"

EXAMPLE 5.

She is here.

She — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*is.*"

Is — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*she.*"

Here — an adverb of place, modifying "*is.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

They attended heretofore.	He was there.
John has it already.	I shall go thither.
He visited us lately.	The boy is here.
Mary learned it before.	We shall go hence.
She came to me hitherto.	He may be elsewhere.

EXAMPLE 6.

I shall not go hereafter.

I   — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, first person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *shall.*"

Shall   — an auxiliary verb, indicative mood, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *I,*" and used before " *go*" to express future time.

Not   — an adverb of negation, modifying " *shall.*"

Go   — an irregular intransitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by " *shall.*"

Hereafter — an adverb of time future, modifying " *go.*"

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

The man will call presently.   I have not the lesson.
We shall go immediately.   He will not give it.
I shall know him henceforth.   I am not the person.
You shall see me hereafter.   You must not take it.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE ADVERB.

He is a very diligent boy.   Horses run very quickly.
She was not there.   He often calls here.
John writes well, but reads   Lastly, I shall conclude.
  badly.   He came once or twice.
It is here and elsewhere.

PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns, and generally precede the words which they govern; as, *with* him, *for* her, *to* them.

Sometimes the preposition which governs a word is understood, and must be supplied in parsing; as, he gave *her* a drink; in this example, "*her*" is governed by the preposition "*to*," understood, and when supplied will read thus : — He gave to her a drink ; or if transposed will read thus, He gave a drink to her.

It is a useful exercise for beginners to practise themselves, occasionally, in supplying the ellipses in a sentence, so that when parsing, they may be able to supply the proper word with readiness.

EXERCISE.

Supply the ellipsis of the preposition in the following sentences.

I wrote him a letter.	Give every man his due.
He departed this life.	John walked ten miles this
John walked an hour.	day.
He called here last night.	Reach me a pen, bring me a
I will lend you a book an hour.	book.

In parsing the preposition, all that is required is simply to state that it is a preposition, and to tell what word it governs.

See the following examples.

Rule of Syntax.

Prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE 1.

She went from him to Mary.

She   — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *went.*"

Went — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *she.*"

From — a preposition, governing " *him.*"

Him   — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*from.*"

To   — a preposition governing " *Mary.*"

Mary — a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *to.*"

EXERCISE.

Parse the following sentences.

John came from London to York.

She is above disguise.

They swim in the water.

He writes on paper with a pen.

She came to town on Monday.

Mary called at the shop.

Birds build nests in trees.

He came to me for it.

Under it, over it, above it.

He walked through the street.

She caught him by the hand.

Children come to school at nine.

Rule of Syntax.

Prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE.

He departed this life.

He —a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*departed*."

Departed —a regular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he*."

This —a demonstrative adjective, not admitting comparison, referring to "*life*."

Life —a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*from*," understood.

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

He sent him a letter.

'Thou gavest me a drink.

He walked a mile.

He lent me his knife.

I bought you a new book.

He arrived this morning.

I gave him a shilling.

He brought me the change.

I remained with him an hour

They brought her a doll.

CONJUNCTIONS.

THE conjunctions are used to connect *words* and *clauses* of sentences together; as, "boys *and* girls can walk, *but* they cannot fly;" in this example the conjunction *and* connects the word *boys* with *girls*, and the conjunction *but* connects the preceding clause with the following.

Conjunctions are of two kinds; namely, copulative and disjunctive: a list of each has already been given; see p. 15.

Frequently the same words are used as conjunctions in one place, and as other parts of speech in another. The following are of this class; for, since, that, &c.

       The word *for* is two parts of speech.
         „   „   *since* is three parts of speech.
         „   „   *that* is four parts of speech.

When *for* governs an objective case it is a preposition : as, *for* him, *for* her.

When *for* can be replaced by *because*, it is a conjunction ; as, he cannot come, *for* he is sick.

When *since* governs an objective case, it is a preposition ; as, he came *since* morning.

When *since* connects the clauses of a sentence, it is a conjunction; as, let him keep it *since* he likes it.

When *since* modifies an adverb, or a verb, it is an adverb ; as, *since* then there has been no dearth.

When *that* points out a particular noun, it is a demonstrative adjective ; as, *that* man.

When *that* can be replaced by *who*, or *which*, it is a relative pronoun ; as, the man *that* was here.

When *that* connects the clauses of a sentence it is a conjunction ; as, he is so weak *that* he cannot walk.

When *that* is the subject of our discourse, or nominative to a verb, it is a noun ; as, *that** is applied to person or things.

Some conjunctions have their corresponding conjunctions ; as,

Neither	requires	nor.
Either	—	or.
Whether	—	or.
Though	—	yet.
Both	—	and.
As	—	as.
As	—	so.
So	—	as.
So	—	that.

In parsing the conjunctions, observe the following particulars : —

1. Tell whether copulative or disjunctive.
2. Tell what it connects.
See the following examples.

* If this sentence were to be parsed the word *that* would be called a *noun*, nominative case to the verb *is.*

Rules of Syntax.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns.

Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, joined by the conjunction *and*, require a verb in the plural number.

EXAMPLE 1.

John and James went slowly, but they came quickly.

John — a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

And — a copulative conjunction, connecting "*John*" with "*James.*"

James — a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

Went — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominatives "*John*" and "*James.*"

Slowly — an adverb of manner, modifying "*went.*"

But — a disjunctive conjunction, connecting the preceding clause with the following.

They — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, plural number, nominative case to the verb "*came.*"

Came — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominative "*they.*"

Quickly — an adverb of manner, modifying "*came.*"

Rules of Syntax.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns.

Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, joined by the conjunctions "*or*" or "*nor*," require a verb in the singular number.

Some conjunctions have their corresponding conjunctions.

Example 2.

Either he or she came.

Either — a disjunctive conjunction, having its correspondent "*or*."

He — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

Or — a disjunctive conjunction, connecting "*he*" with "*she*."

She — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

Came — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he*" or "*she*."

Exercises for parsing conjunctions.

Ellen and Mary came to see us.

She tried to say it, but she failed.

Though he sent repeatedly, yet they refused.

Either she or he is to blame.

Neither John nor Jane was there.

Both thou and the boy were on the horse.

INTERJECTIONS.

THE interjections have no government, but they are sometimes followed by the objective case of pronouns of the first person, and by the nominative of pronouns of the second person ; as, *ah* me! *O* thou!

It should be particularly remarked, that the objective case after an interjection is *not* governed by it, but by a preposition *understood ;* and the nominative case after it is the nominative case of address.

The principal use of interjections is to express some sudden emotion, as, joy, sorrow, surprise, attention, contempt, &c. &c.   See p. 15.

Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, become interjections when they are uttered as exclamations; as, *strange! hail! mercy! away! nonsense!*

There is a difference between the use of *O!* and *Oh!* viz. *O!* is used for addressing, or wishing ; *Oh!* is used for expressing pain or surprise.

In parsing the interjection, all that is requisite is simply to state that it is an interjection, and to tell what it expresses, whether joy, sorrow, &c. &c.

See the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1.

He spent the time, alas! with trifles.

He — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*spent.*"

Spent — an irregular transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*he.*"

The — the definite article, particularising "*time.*"

Time — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*spent.*"

Alas! — an interjection, expressing grief or sorrow

With — a preposition, governing "*trifles.*"

Trifles — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, plural number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*with.*"

EXAMPLE 2.

Ah me! O thou!

Ah — an interjection, expressing grief or sorrow.

Me — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, first person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*upon*" or "*for,*" understood.

O — an interjection, used in addressing.

Thou — a personal pronoun, indefinite gender, second person, singular number, nominative case of address.

Parsing exercises.

Alas! I fear for my life.

Hark! I hear the woodlark sing.

Farewell! my friends for ever.

Wo is me! I am ruined.

O thou! to whom all creatures bow.

O ye hypocrites! O ye blind guides!

PART III.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

A SENTENCE is a number of words, so arranged as to make complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds; simple and compound.

A simple sentence is that which contains but one finite verb, and one nominative case; as *Life is short.*

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences joined together; as, *Life is short, but eternity is long.*

Construction, in grammar, is the arranging and connecting the words of a sentence, according to the rules of the language.

Construction is of two kinds, viz. —

    1. The grammatical, or natural construction.

    2. The figurative, or inverted construction.

The grammatical construction is that, wherein all the terms, or parts of a sentence, are placed in their natural order, according to established rules and usage.

The figurative construction is that, wherein the words are thrown out of their natural order, with a view of rendering the sense more distinct, or the sound more melodious.

The advanced pupil should bear in mind " that the order of construction is not the same in all languages."

RULES ON THE ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. The subject, or nominative case, generally precedes the verb ; as, *He* walks; *they* run ; *birds* sing.

2. The verb generally precedes the objective case; as, He *loves* him ; John *struck* James.

3. The infinitive mood comes after the word which governs it ; as, He loves *to read ;* she strives *to learn.*

4. The articles precede adjectives, and the nouns to which they belong ; as, *A* boy; *the* woman ; *an* apple; *a* good girl.

5. Nouns or pronouns in the possessive case, precede the nouns which govern them ; as, *John's* brother tore *his* book.

6. The adjective generally precedes the noun which it qualifies ; as, *Good* children shun *bad* company.

7. The pronoun occupies the place of the noun which it represents ; as, John met Mary; *he* met *her.*

8. The preposition precedes the noun or pronoun which it governs; as, *She* went *from* her *to* him *for* apples.

9. The conjunction stands between the words which it connects ; as, John *and* James called, *but* no one answered.

10. The adverbs are generally placed before adjectives, after verbs, between the auxiliary and the principal verb, and always as near as possible to the words which they modify ; as, He is a *very* good reader, he writes *neatly*, and can *readily* solve any sum in proportion.

The rules of syntax are also used in the construction of sentences.

1 8

THE INVERTED ORDER.

1. The subject is placed after the verb, when a com-
mand is given, a wish expressed, a question asked, a
supposition made without an "*if,*" or when great
emphasis is required, or when the verb is preceded
by the adverbs, *here, there, where, hence, thence. &c.* ;
as, Go *thou;* long live the *Queen;* art *thou* the
person ? were *I* in his place; great is the *Lord;*
here am *I.*

2. The verb sometimes comes after the objective case,
when emphasis is required, and always when the
object is a relative pronoun; as, The apple which I
had he *eat;* the bird which I *saw.*

3. The infinitive mood is sometimes placed before the
governing word, to render it more emphatical; as,
Learn it you must.

4. The article is sometimes placed between the adjec
tive and noun; as, So great *a* noise ; all *the* men.

5. The possessive cases of nouns and pronouns are
sometimes separated from their governing nouns; as,
The *farmer's* second eldest child.

6. The adjective is sometimes placed after the noun, to
add emphasis, or when an explanatory sentence de-
pends on it ; as, A man, *rich* in good works, &c.

7. The pronoun is sometimes repeated after the noun
for which it stands, to add emphasis; as, The Lord,
he is God.

8 The preposition is sometimes placed after the word
which it governs, and at a distance from it ; as, Who
shall I give it *to ?*

9. The conjunction sometimes stands at the beginning
of a sentence ; as, *If* the clock were wound up, it
would strike.

10. The adverb is sometimes placed before the verb, and
at a distance from the word which it modifies; as,
He *seldom* calls ; *how badly* that boy reads.

AN EXAMPLE OF NATURAL CONSTRUCTION.

" A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
  With the same spirit that its author writ."

<div align="right">POPE.</div>

EXAMPLE OF AN INVERTED CONSTRUCTION

<div align="right">" On a sudden, open fly,</div>
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors."

<div align="right">MILTON.</div>

In the first of the above examples the words
follow each other in the order of construction; but
in the second example, some of the words are in-
verted or transposed, to render the sound more
melodious, or perhaps the sense more distinct; and
when reduced to the natural order will stand
thus : —

Th' infernal doors fly open on a sudden, with
impetuous recoil and jarring sound.

EXERCISES.

*Transpose the following sentences to their natural
order.*

Their nests birds build, in bushes or trees.
Him and her I know; but thee I know not.
John nobly acted, though sadly he failed.
The bird which I fired at, instantly fell.
   "Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
   Of woes unnumber'd, heav'nly goddess! sing."

CONSTRUING.

CONSTRUING a sentence consists in explaining its structure, and proving its different parts to be in agreement with the rules of construction and syntax.

In construing a sentence, the rules of syntax and of construction may both be applied.

In the following example, the rule of syntax is placed first, and the rule of construction beneath it.

EXAMPLE.

A good child goes quietly to school.

A child   — The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number.
             * The articles precede the nouns to which they belong.

Good child — Every adjective refers to a noun, expressed or understood.
             The adjective precedes the noun which it qualifies.

Child goes — A verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.
             The subject, or nominative case, precedes the verb.

Goes quietly — Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and sometimes other adverbs.
             Adverbs are generally placed after verbs.

To school   — Prepositions govern the objective case of noun or pronouns.
             The preposition precedes the noun or pronoun which it governs.

EXERCISES.

Construe the following sentences.

Tea grows in China on small trees.

Jane wrote a very good copy.

In John's box I found my book.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.

* Sometimes it will be sufficient only to apply the rules of syntax, and to omit the order of construction ; but the pupils should be made acquainted with both methods.

AN EXAMPLE OF PARSING WITH CONSTRUING.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

— the indefinite article limiting "*answer*." The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number.

Soft — an adjective in the positive degree, qualifying "*answer*." Every adjective refers to a noun expressed or understood.

Answer — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "*turneth*." Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb.

Turneth — a regular transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*answer*." A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person.

Away — an adverb of separation, modifying "*turneth*." Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and sometimes other adverbs.

Wrath — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*turneth*." Transitive verbs govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

Parse and construe the following sentences.

I acknowledge my transgression, and my sin is ever before me.

In unity consist the welfare and security of every society.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes.

The king and the shepherd are equal after death.

THE PARTS OF A SENTENCE.

EVERY sentence comprehends, at least, three things; viz. —

1. A nominative, which is also called the subject.

2. A verb, which is also called the copula.

3. An attribute, which is also called the pre-dicate.

These three parts constitute what is called a proposition.

Every simple sentence contains but one proposition.

EXAMPLES OF PROPOSITIONS.

Nominative or Subject.	Verb or Copula.	Attribute or Predicate.
Winter	is	cold.
Sugar	is	sweet.
Time	is	flying.
Man	is	mortal.

The subject of a sentence, or proposition, is the person or thing of which we speak, and is always in the nominative case.

The predicate of a sentence or proposition, is the quality or thing which we attribute to the subject.

The copula of a sentence, or proposition, is the verb which connects the predicate with its subject; and is some part of the verb "*to be.*"

Though every sentence or proposition comprehends three things, yet it frequently contains but two words; because the copula and predicate are sometimes included in a single word; as, "*time flies.*" Here "*time*" is the subject, and "*flies*" includes both the copula and predicate; and is equal to "*time is flying.*" "John *loves,*" is equal to "John *is loving,*" and so on.

The verb which includes two parts of a proposition, is called the "predicate." So that in every simple sentence there must be, at least, two visible parts : viz. a subject, and a predicate, or what we assert of the subject.

In addition to these two parts, when the verb is transitive, a simple sentence contains an object; as, "John loves fruit ;" here *fruit* is the object of the verb *loves*.

The grammatical construction places the subject *first*, the verb *second*, and the object *last*.

A simple sentence may, however, contain many words; for instance, there may be adjectives, or an article, joined to the subject, to qualify or limit its meaning; the verb may have its adverb or participle to modify it; and the object, also, may have its adjective or article joined to it; yet so long as there is but one subject, and one finite or personal verb, it remains still a simple sentence.

Those words which are added to either of the three parts, are called its complements or adjuncts.

In grammatical construction, the complements of the subject generally precede it; the complements of the verb generally come after it; and the complements of the object generally take the same order as the subject; example :—

"The youngest child repeated correctly, a very long lesson."

In this example, the three principal parts are — *child; repeated; lesson*.

The complements of child are, " the youngest ;" the complement of repeated is, " correctly ;" the complements of lesson are, " a very long."

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

WHAT is a sentence? What is a simple sentence? What is a compound sentence? What is construction? How many kinds of construction? Name them. What is grammatical construction? What other name has it? What is the figurative construction? What other name has it? Is the natural order of construction the same in all languages? What is the natural order of the subject in the English language? What of the verb? What of the infinitive mood? What of the articles? What of the possessive case? What of adjectives? What of pronouns? What of prepositions? What of conjunctions? What of adverbs? What rules are used in constructing a sentence? When may the subject be placed after the verb? When may a verb be placed after its object? When may the infinitive mood be placed after the word which governs it? Is the article ever placed after its noun? Is the possessive case ever separated from its governing noun? When may an adjective be placed after its noun? Is the pronoun ever repeated after the noun for which it stands? Is the preposition always placed before its object? Do conjunctions always stand between the words they connect? Is the adverb always placed after the verb? Does it always stand near the word it modifies? What is construing a sentence? In construing a sentence, what rules may be applied? Are all these always applied? What three things does every sentence contain? What do these three parts constitute? How many propositions in a simple sentence? What is the subject of a proposition? What the predicate? What the copula? Can any two of these parts be included in a single word? Give instances. What is the name of that single word? What two visible parts must every simple sentence have? When must a simple sentence contain an object? What is the grammatical construction of a simple sentence? What are the words which are added to these three parts called?

> *Parse and construe the following sentence.*
> "A long journey tires the strongest horse."

ADDITIONAL RULES AND NOTES IN SYNTAX, WHICH ARE OF FREQUENT USE IN PARSING.

Nouns, adjectives, and participles frequently govern the infinitive mood; as, He has a *desire to improve;* he is *anxious to learn;* he is *endeavouring to persuade.*

The infinitive mood is sometimes used absolutely; as, *To speak* the truth, I was in error.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes the object of a transitive verb; as, Boys love *to play* often.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes nominative to a verb, in which case the verb is in the third person singular; as, To live honestly and soberly *is* the duty of all men.

A noun is sometimes put in apposition to a part of a sentence; as, He reads very slowly, a *habit* which he should endeavour to correct.

A relative has sometimes a part of a sentence for its antecedent; as, She has failed, *which* I am sorry to say.

Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same thing; as, The *calf* became a *cow; she* walks a *queen.*

Intransitive verbs govern nouns of like signification; as, To live the *life;* to *die* the *death; to run* the *race.*

The present participle is sometimes used absolutely; as, Generally *speaking,* the children are attentive.

REMARKS ON THE WORD " WHAT."

WHAT is equivalent to " *that which*," or " *the thing which*," and consequently includes two cases : —

Sometimes two nominatives; as, *What* fell into the water, sank to the bottom.

Sometimes two objectives; as, I believe what I see.

Sometimes a nominative and an objective; as, What he sent gave her great pleasure.

Sometimes it is used as an adjective; as, What boy said it?

Sometimes it is an interjection; as, What! do you think I could do such a mean action?

Sometimes it is used as an adverb, meaning partly; as, What with reading, what with writing, what with thinking, I am weary.

REMARKS ON THE MOODS AND TENSES.

MOOD.

So various are the statements of school grammar₃ in respect to mood, that many teachers are completely puzzled, aad scarcely know which method to adopt.

In some English grammars there are nearly a dozen moods enumerated. In most grammars the number made use of is five, in imitation of the five moods in Latin. In others, the number is reduced to four; in others to three : and in some grammars mood is rejected altogether.

Notwithstanding all these differences, it is an important question for a teacher to know, how many moods has an English verb? and the more so, when he is told, that such questions as the following are put to teachers by H. M. Inspectors, at examinations for certificates — " Explain the use of the several moods."

The moods of the different systems are the following : —

System of five.	System of four.	System of three.
Indicative.	Indicative.	Indicative.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Imperative.	Imperative.	Imperative.
Subjunctive.	Subjunctive.	
Potential.		

First, as to whether there be moods in the English verb or not.

It has already been remarked that the word 'mood" comes from the Latin word "*modus*," which means *manner.* The mood of a verb denotes the *manner* in which the action is represented. Now, as the doing of an action may be represented in different manners, the verbs which denote these different manners are in different moods; for instance : — When an action is represented as *positively* taking place at the present, or at any other time, we use a particular form ; as, He *was;* he *is;* he *intends.* But when the doing of an action is represented as uncertain, or as depending upon a doubtful condition, then we use a different form of the verb ; as, If he *were;* if he *be;* if he *intend.* These different forms are occasioned by the different manners of expressing the action, and therefore are different moods.

Next as to the number of moods of the English verb.

Respecting the system of *five* moods, it should be borne in mind, that the moods of a verb signify the different manners in which an action can be represented by a *single* verb ; therefore that form called the *potential* mood, is very properly rejected, for it was not formed by a single verb, but by two different verbs taken together; as, *I may love;* here

it is evident that "*may*" is no part of the verb
"*love*," and therefore ought not to be called a mood
of the verb "*love*." In Latin there is a potential
mood formed by a single verb; but this is not the
case in English. Then why torture our language
into an agreement with the Latin? There is equal
right for asserting that English nouns have six
cases, because there are six in Latin, as to say that
English verbs have five moods, because there are
five in Latin.

   Again, that which is usually called the subjunc-
tive mood is rejected by many grammarians, on the
ground of being resolvable into the infinitive, go-
verned by some verb, understood; but as this
argument does not always hold good, and is only
partial in its application, it is thought advisable to
retain the use of the subjunctive mood in English.
The imperative mood is likewise retained, though it
is liable to the same objection; thus, "*Go* to your
seat," may be resolved into, "I tell thee *to go* to
your seat." "*Give* us this day our daily bread," is
resolvable into "I entreat thee *to give* us this day
our daily bread."

<center>TENSE.</center>

   There is also a great diversity of opinions among
grammarians with regard to the number of tenses
in English. In most grammars we find six tenses
enumerated, but this seems only in compliance with
the writers' ideas, which are formed on the Greek
or Latin, and which they transfer to the English
language. In Latin a single verb has five different
forms to express different times, and therefore it is
properly said to have *five* tenses; but in English, a
single very has only two forms to express different
times, and consequently has but *two* tenses.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES ON PARSING.

He that gathereth in summer is a wise son ; but he that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame.

He — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *is.*"

That • — a relative pronoun, agreeing with its ante-tecedent " *he,*" masculine gender, third per-son, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *gathereth.*"

Gathereth — a regular transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular num-ber, agreeing with its nominative " *that,*" and governing a noun understood.

In — a preposition, governing " *summer.*"

Summer — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *in.*"

Is — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *he.*"

A — the indefinite article, limiting " *son.*"

Wise — an adjective, in the positive degree, quali-fying " *son.*"

Son — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case after the verb " *is.*"

But — a disjunctive conjunction, connecting the preceding clause with the following.

He — a personal pronoun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *is.*"

That   — a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antece-
            dent "*he*," masculine gender, third person,
            singular number, nominative case to the verb
            "*sleepeth*."

Sleepeth — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative
            mood, present tense, third person, singular
            number, agreeing with its nominative "*that*."

In   — a preposition, governing "*harvest*."

Harvest — a common noun, neuter gender, third person,
            singular number, objective case, governed by
            the preposition "*in*."

Is   — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative
            mood, present tense, third person, singular
            number, agreeing with its nominative "*he*."

A   — the indefinite article, limiting "*son*."

Son   — a common noun, masculine gender, third
            person, singular number, nominative case
            after the verb "*is*."

That   — a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antece-
            dent "*son*," masculine gender, third person,
            singular number, nominative case to the verb
            "*causeth*."

Causeth — a regular transitive verb, indicative mood,
            present tense, third person, singular num-
            ber, agreeing with its nominative "*that*."

Shame   — a common noun, neuter gender, third person,
            singular number, objective case, governed by
            the verb "*causeth*."

Sentences containing "*what*," may be parsed according to
              the following example :—

What the doctor sent gave her great ease.

What — a compound relative pronoun, including the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *the thing which ;* the antecedent part is nominative case to the verb "*gave*," and the relative part is in the objective case, governed by the verb " *sent*."

The — the definite article, particularising " *doctor*."

Doctor — a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *sent*."

Sent — an irregular transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*doctor*."

Gave — an irregular transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *what*."

Her — a personal pronoun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*to*," understood.

Great — an adjective, in the positive degree, qualifying " *ease*."

Ease — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*gave*."

A VERSE ON VANITY PARSED.

" Enlarge my life with multitude of days :
    In health, in sickness, thus the suppliant prays,—
    Hides from himself his state, and shuns to know,
    That life protracted — is protracted woe."

<div style="text-align: right">JOHNSON.</div>

Enlarge — a regular transitive verb, imperative mood, present tense, second person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative "*thou*," understood.

My — a possessive adjective, not admitting comparison, referring to "*life*."

Life — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*enlarge*."

With — a preposition, governing "*multitude*."

Multitude — a collective noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*with*."

Of — a preposition, governing "*days*."

Days — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, plural number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*of*."

In — a preposition, governing "*health*."

Health — an abstract noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*in*."

In — a preposition, governing "*sickness*."

Sickness — an abstract noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*in*."

Thus — an adverb of likeness, modifying "*prays*."

The — the definite article, particularising "*suppliant*."

Suppliant — a common noun, masculine gender *, third

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* It is known from the context, that "*suppliant*" in this example is a male, for the word "*himself*" is only applied to males ; therefore, it should be parsed "masculine gender."

person, singular number, nominative case
to the verb "*prays*."

Prays — a regular intransitive verb, indicative mood,
present tense, third person, singular num-
ber, agreeing with its nominative "*sup-
pliant.*"

Hides — an irregular transitive verb, indicative
mood, present tense, third person, singular
number, agreeing with its nominative "*he*,"
understood.

From — a preposition, governing "*himself.*"

Himself — a compound personal pronoun, masculine
gender, third person, singular number, ob-
jective case, governed by the prep. "*from.*"

His — a possessive adjective, not admitting com-
parison, referring to "*state.*"

State — a common noun, neuter gender, third per-
son, singular number, objective case, go-
verned by the verb "*hides.*"

And — a copulative conjunction, connecting the
preceding clause with the following.

Shuns — a regular transitive verb, indicative mood,
present tense, third person, singular num-
ber, agreeing with its nom. "*he*," understood.

To know — an irregular transitive verb, infinitive mood,
governed by the verb "*shuns*," and having
the following clause for its object.

That — a copulative conjunction, connecting the
preceding clause with the following.

Life — a common noun, neuter gender, third per-
son, singular number, nominative case to
the verb "*is.*"

Protracted — a participial adjective, qualifying "*life.*"

Is — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative
mood, present tense, third person, singular
number, agreeing with its nominative "*life.*"

Protracted — a participial adjective, qualifying "*woe.*"

Woe — a common noun, neuter gender, third per-
son, singular number. nominative case after
the verb "*is*"

A PASSAGE FROM MILTON PARSED.

EVENING.

> " Now glow'd the firmament
> With livid sapphires ; Hesperus, that led
> The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon
> Rising in clouded majesty, at length
> Apparent queen unveil'd her peerless light,
> And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw."

Now — an adverb of time present, modifying " *glowed.*"

Glowed — a regular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *firmament.*"

The — the definite article, particularising " *firmament.*"

Firmament — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *glowed.*"

With — a preposition, governing " *sapphires.*"

Livid — an adjective, in the positive degree, qualifying " *sapphires.*"

Sapphires — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, plural number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *with.*"

Hesperus — a proper noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *rode.*"

That — a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent " *Hesperus,*" third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *led.*"

Led — an irregular transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *that.*"

•The — the definite article, particularising " *host.*"

Starry — an adjective in the positive degree, qualifying " *host.*"

Host — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb " *led.*"

Rode — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *Hesperus.*"

Brightest — an adjective in the superlative degree, used here as an adverb, modifying " *rode.*"

Till — an adverbial conjunction, denoting " *time.*"

The — the definite article, particularising " *moon.*"

Moon — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *unveil'd.*"

Rising — the present participle of the verb " *rise,*" and referring, as an adjective, to " *moon.*"

In — a preposition, governing " *majesty.*"

Clouded — a participial adjective, qualifying " *majesty.*"

Majesty — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *in.*"

At — a preposition, governing " *length.*"

Length — an abstract noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition " *at.*"

Apparent — an adjective, in the positive degree, qualifying " *queen.*"

Queen — a common noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case after the verb " *became,*" understood.

Unveil'd — a regular transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *moon.*"

Her — a possessive adjective, referring to " *light,*" and used here for " *its* " by a figure of speech called *personification.*

Peerless — an adjective, qualifying " *light.*"

Light   — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*unveil'd.*"

And   — a copulative conjunction, connecting the preceding clause with the following.

O'er   — a preposition, contracted from "over," governing "*dark.*"

The   — definite article, particularising "*dark.*"

Dark   — a common noun (used here for "*darkness*"), neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "*o'er.*"

Her   — a possessive adjective, referring to "*mantle.*" used here for "*its,*" by a figure of speech called *personification.*

Silver — a noun, used adjectively, qualifying "*mantle.*"

Mantle — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*threw.*"

Threw   — an irregular transitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular number agreeing with its nominative "*moon,*" or "*she,*" understood.

———

N.B. As the preceding passage is not arranged in the natural order of construction, beginners in parsing may not clearly see the drift or scope of the passage as it stands; we shall therefore transpose it into a more simple construction, thus : —

The firmament glow'd now with livid sapphires; Hesperus *, that led the starry host, rode brightest, till the moon unveil'd her peerless light, and threw her silver mantle o'er the dark, and, rising in clouded majesty, at length became apparent queen.

* The "*evening star;*" an appellation given to Venus, when she follows or sets after the sun

AN EXAMPLE OF THE WORD "*THAT*" IN ALL ITS VARIATIONS.

PARSING LESSON.

It is a certain fact, that that that, that follows **that that**, that that gentleman alludes to, is a noun.

It — a personal pronoun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*is*."

Is — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative " *it*."

A — the indefinite article, limiting "*fact*."

Certain — an adjective in the positive degree, qualifying "*fact*."

Fact — a common noun, neuter gender, third person singular number, nominative case after the verb " *is*."

That 1 — a copulative conjunction, connecting the preceding clause with the following.

That 2 — a demonstrative adjective, referring to third " *that*."

That 3 — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb " *is*."

That 4 — a relative pronoun, having for its antecedent third "*that*," third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb "*follows*."

Follows — a regular transitive verb, indicative mood present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative fourth " *that*."

That 5 — a demonstrative adjective, referring to sixth " *that*."

That 6 — a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, objective case, governed by the verb "*follows*."

[7]
That   — relative pronoun, having for its antecedent
              sixth "*that*," third person, singular number,
              objective case, governed by the prepo-
[8]   sition " *to*."
That   — a demonstrative adjective, referring to
              "*gentleman*."
Gentleman — a common noun, masculine gender, third
              person, singular number, nominative case
              to the verb "*alludes*."
Alludes   — a regular intransitive verb, indicative
              mood, present tense, third person, singular
              number, agreeing with its nominative
              "*gentleman*."
To   — a preposition, governing seventh "*that*."
Is   — an irregular intransitive verb, indicative
              mood, present tense, third person, singular
              number, agreeing with its nominative
              third " *that*."
A   — the indefinite article, limiting " *noun*."
Noun   — a common noun, neuter gender, third per-
              person, singular number, nominative case
              after the verb " *is*."

EXERCISES.

Parse the following sentences.

I found what you sent me to be very useful.
He walked a mile in less than a quarter of an hour.
The word " that " is four parts of speech.
Enough, and no waste, is as good as a feast.
Good morning children !   I hope you are all well !

[1]   " Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
        As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
        Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
        We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The history of the language at present spoken in England*
commences with the Saxon invasion about the middle of
the fifth century ; for, after the Saxons had subdued the
Britons, they introduced their own language, which was
a dialect of the Gothic, and thus formed the basis of the
present English tongue. No further change took place
till about the year 800, when this country was invaded
by the Danes, who, after a contest of 200 years, made
themselves the sole masters of England ; and by this
means the language became tinctured with the Danish :
but as their government was of short duration, it did not
effect much alteration in the Anglo-Saxon. The next
great change commenced with the Norman invasion,
A.D. 1066, when the Norman-French was introduced by
William the Conqueror and his Norman followers, who,
as a monument of their conquest, endeavoured to make
their language as universally received as possible, and
ordered that all laws should be written, and all plead-
ings conducted in Norman-French. Thus the Eng-
lish tongue became a mixture of a large portion of
Anglo-Saxon, a little Danish, and abundance of Norman
French ; but since that time the revival of arts and
sciences has added greatly to its embellishment. These
have introduced a vast variety of words from the Latin,
Greek, Italian, and modern French. The countries which
supplied England with improvements have also furnished
the terms by which they are denoted. Music, painting,
and sculpture borrowed their terms from Italy ; fortifi-
cations and military affairs borrowed their expressions
from the French ; words used in navigation are taken
from the Dutch ; the terms of mathematics and philo-
sophy are from the Latin and Greek. Our poets and
prose writers have also contributed much to the improve-
ment and refinement of our language, by selecting the
most musical, expressive, and strongest terms from every
known language ; so that it is become the most copious and
significant of all languages, adapted to all subjects, and
expressive of every sentiment with elegance and propriety.

* At examinations, teachers have been frequently asked to
give a short history of the English Language.

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PART IV.

DERIVATION.

DERIVATION teaches the different methods of form-ing words from other words, and of tracing words to their origins, or roots.

Derivation may naturally be divided into two parts, viz. —

1. English words derived from other English words.

2. English words derived from other languages.

Words are either primitive or derivative.

Words that cannot be reduced to simple words are *primitive*.

Words that can be reduced to simpler words are *derivatives ;* as

  Primitive, — good,   bad,   run,   stand, &c.
  Derivative, — goodness, badly,   outrun, withstand, &c.

The derivative words are formed from primitives by placing letters or syllables either before or after them. Those placed before are called *prefixes;* those placed after are called *affixes.*

Of the prefixes some are Saxon, some are Latin, and some are Greek.

Saxon prefixes. — A, be, en, em, for, fore, mis, over, out, un, up, with.

Latin prefixes. — A, ab, abs, ad, am, ante, bi, bis, circum, circu, con, coutra, de, di, dis, e, ex, extra, in, ir, il, inter, intro, juxta, ob, per, post, pre, preter, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans, ultra.

Greek prefixes. — A, an, amphi, ana, anti, apo, cata, dia, en, em, epi, hyper, hypo, meta, para, peri, syn, hemi, semi, demi, auto.

In the following TABLE the Latin, Greek, and Saxon PREFIXES of similar signification are put opposite each other.

Saxon.	Latin.	Greek.	Significations.	Examples.
Ad	Ad, ac, al	Epi, en	To, on, upon	Ashore, adhere, epidemic, &c.
Be	Circum, am	Peri	Round, about	Bespatter, circumference, perimeter, &c.
Over	Super, extra	Hyper	Above	Overdo, superfine, hypercritical, &c.
Out	Trans, ultra	Meta	Beyond, change	Outlive, transport, metaphor, &c.
With	Contra, ob	Anti	Against, oppose	Withstand, contradict, antidote, &c.
With	A, abs, ab	Apo	From	Withdrawn, abstain, apostate, &c.
Un	In, il, ir, im	A, an	Not, without	Unseen, infinite, anarchy, &c.
Fore	Ante, pre		Before	Foresee, antecedent, prefix, &c.
—	Con	Syn	Together	Convene, synagogue, &c.
—	De	Cata	Down	Deject, cataract, &c.
—	Juxta	Para	Nigh to, beside	Juxtaposition, parallel, &c.
—	Per	Dia	Through	Pervade, diameter, &c.
—	Re	Ana	Back, again	Recall, anabaptism, &c.
—	Sub, subter	Hypo	Under, beneath	Subject, subterfuge, hypocrite, &c.

PREFIXES *which have no equivalents in the other languages.*

SAXON.

En, em, signifying to make ; as enable, embitter, &c.
For, —— denial or privation ; as forbid, forsake, &c.
Mis, —— error or defect ; as mistake, misdeed, &c.
Up, —— motion upwards, or subversion ; as upstart, upset, &c.

LATIN.

Bi, bis, signifying two ; as, biped, bisect, &c.

Di, dis, — asunder, or apart ; as, divide, disjoin, &c.

E, ex, — out of ; as, egress, exclude, &c.

Inter, — between ; as, intervene, &c.

Intro, — to, within ; as, introduce, &c.

Pro, — forward, or instead of ; as, proceed, pronoun, &c.

Post, — after ; as, postscript, &c.

Retro, — backward ; as, retrospect, &c.

Se, — aside, or apart ; as, secrete, secede, &c.

GREEK.

Hemi, demi, semi, signifying half ; as, hemisphere, demigod, semicircle, &c.

Amphi, — both ; as, amphibious &c.

Auto, — self ; as, autograph, &c

AFFIXES.

To Nouns, — Acy, age, an, ant, ance, aney, ar, ard, ary, ate, cle, dom, ee, eer, ence, ency, er, hood, ian, ice, ics, ist, ite, ive, ism, kin, let, ling, ment, mony, ness, or, ock, ry, ric ship, sion, ster, th, tion, tude, ty, ure, y.

To Adjectives, — Ac, al, an, ant, ar, ary, ate, ble, en, escent, ful, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ish, ive, less, ly, like, ory, ose, ous, some, ward, y.

To Verbs, —ate, en, fy, ish, ize.

To Adverbs, —ly, ward, forth.

English words are derived from other English words in various ways, viz. —

NOUNS ARE DERIVED FROM OTHER NOUNS,

By the affixes — *ship, hood, dom, ian, ry, ism.*

NOUNS OF OFFICE OR STATE,
By the affix *ship.*

From Steward *comes* Stewardship.
— Lord — Lordship.
— Fellow — Fellowship.
— Partner — Partnership.
— Lady — Ladyship.
— Master — Mastership.

NOUNS OF CHARACTER OR QUALITY
By the affix *hood.*

From Man *comes* Manhood.
— Widow — Widowhood.
— Brother — Brotherhood.
— Priest — Priesthood.
— Child — Childhood.
— Boy — Boyhood.

NOUNS OF JURISDICTION OR POSSESSION,
By the affix *dom.*

From King *comes* Kingdom.
— Duke — Dukedom.
— Pope — Popedom.
— Martyr — Martyrdom.
— Earl — Earldom.

NOUNS OF PROFESSION,
By the affix *ian.*

From Music *comes* Musician.
— Logic — Logician.
— Rhetoric — Rhetorician.
— Physic — Physician.
— Magic — Magician.
— Grammar — Grammarian.

NOUNS OF ACTION OR HABIT,
By the affix *ry.*

From Knave *comes* Knavery.
— Slave — Slavery.
— Rogue — Roguery.
— Image — Imagery.
— Forge — Forgery.
— Nurse — Nursery.

NOUNS OF SECT OR PARTY,
By the affix *ism.*

From Method *comes* Methodism.
— Pagan — Paganism.
— Calvin — Calvinism.
— Heathen — Heathenism.
— Roman — Romanism.
— Hindoo — Hindooism.

NOUNS ARE DERIVED FROM NOUNS,

By the affixes — *ite, ess, eer, ling, ary, age.*

NOUNS OF DESCENT OR FOLLOWERS, By the affix *ite.*	NOUNS OF FEMININE GENDER, By the affix *ess.*

From Israel   *comes* Israelite.
—   Ishmael   —   Ishmaelite.
—   Canaan   —   Canaanite.
—   Carmel   —   Carmelite.
—   Favour   —   Favourite.

From Heir   *comes* Heiress.
—   Giant   —   Giantess.
—   Lion   —   Lioness.
—   Host   —   Hostess.
—   Jew   —   Jewess.

NOUNS OF AGENCY OR PERSONS ACTING, By the affix *eer.*

NOUNS OF DIMINUTION, By the affix *ling.*

From Auction *comes* Auctioneer.
—   Chariot   —   Charioteer.
—   Musket   —   Musketeer.
—   Engine   —   Engineer.
—   Mountain —   Mountaineer.

From Duck   *comes* Duckling.
—   Goose   —   Gosling.
—   Dear   —   Darling.
—   Cat   —   Kitling.
—   Chick   —   Chickling.

NOUNS OF ENGAGEMENT OR BEING, By the affix *ary.*

NOUNS OF STATE OR CONDITION, By the affix *age.*

From Mission *comes* Missionary.
—   Function —   Functionary.
—   Diction   —   Dictionary.
—   Gloss   —   Glossary.
—   Comment—   Commentary.
—   Station   —   Stationary.

From Parent   *comes* Parentage.
—   Bond   —   Bondage.
—   Pilgrim   —   Pilgrimage.
—   Vicar   —   Vicarage.
—   Peer   —   Peerage.
—   Broker   —   Brokerage.

NOUNS ARE DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES,

By the affixes — *ness, ity, ist, th,* and change of *t* into *ce, cy.*

ABSTRACT NOUNS,
By the affix ness.

From White	*comes* Whiteness.
— Dark	— Darkness.
— Cool	— Coolness.
— Good	— Goodness.
— Bad	— Badness.

ABSTRACT NOUNS,
By the affix ity.

From Timid	*comes* Timidity.
— Human	— Humanity.
— Humid	— Humidity.
— Solid	— Solidity.
— Formal	— Formality.

NOUNS OF SKILL OR EMPLOYMENT,
By the affix ist.

From Natural	*comes* Naturalist.
— Mineral	— Mineralist.
— Ritual	— Ritualist.
— Sensual	— Sensualist.
— Formal	— Formalist.

ABSTRACT NOUNS,
By the affix *th* with change of vowel.

From Long	*comes* Length.
— Strong	— Strength.
— Broad	— Breadth.
— True	— Troth.
— Foul	— Filth.

ABSTRACT NOUNS,
By changing *t* into *ce.*

From Diligent	*comes* Diligence.
— Evident	— Evidence.
— Absent	— Absence.
— Present	— Presence.
— Eminent	— Eminence.
— Corpulent	— Corpulence.

ABSTRACT NOUNS,
By changing *t* into *cy.*

From Decent	*comes* Decency.
— Fluent	— Fluency.
— Vacant	— Vacancy.
— Clement	— Clemency
— Emergent	— Emergency.
— Consistent	— Consistency.

NOUNS ARE DERIVED FROM VERBS,

By the affixes — *ment, er, ance, age, ure, ion.*

NOUNS OF STATE OR CONDITION,
By the affix *ment.*

From Amuse *comes* Amusement.
— Banish   — Banishment.
— Content   — Contentment.
— Govern   — Government.
— Eject   — Ejectment.
— Manage   — Management.

NOUNS OF AGENCY OR VERBAL
NOUNS,
By the affix *er.*

From Read   *comes* Reader.
— Sing   — Singer
— Hunt   — Hunter.
— Hear   — Hearer.
— Expound   — Expounder.

NOUNS OF STATE OF BEING OR
ACTION,
By the affix *ance.*

From Repent *comes* Repentance.
— Allow   — Allowance.
— Acquaint — Acquaintance.
— Remit   — Remittance.
— Resist   — Resistance.

NOUNS OF STATE OF BEING OR
ACTION.
By the affix *age.*

From Equip   *comes* Equipage.
— Till   — Tillage.
— Pass   — Passage.
— Stow   — Stowage.
— Dote   — Dotage.

NOUNS OF STATE OF ACTION,
By the affix *ure.*

From Depart *comes* Departure.
— Fail   — Failure.
— Press   — Pressure.
— Please   — Pleasure.
— Rase   — Rasure.
— Seize   — Seizure.

NOUNS OF STATE OF ACTION,
By the affix *ion.*

From Instruct *comes* Instruction.
— Attract   — Attraction.
— Subtract — Subtraction
— Construct — Construction
— Detect   — Detection.
— Inspect   — Inspection.

NOUNS ARE DERIVED FROM VERBS.

I. By difference of Accent.

Verbs.	*Nouns.*	*Verbs.*	*Nouns.*
Abstráct,	A'bstract.	Conflíct,	Cónflict.
Accént,	A'ccent.	Contést,	Cóntest.
Affíx,	A'ffix.	Contráct,	Cóntract.
Colléct,	Cóllect.	Contrást,	Cóntrast.
Compóund,	Cómpound.	Convért,	Cónvert.
Condúct,	Cónduct.	Convíct,	Cónvict.
Desért,	Désert.	Objéct,	O'bject.
Discóunt,	Díscount.	Permít,	Pérmit.
Expórt,	E'xport.	Prefíx,	Préfix.
Extráct,	E'xtract.	Prodúce,	Próduce.
Impórt,	I'mport.	Projéct,	Próject.
Insúlt,	I'nsult.	Rebél, &c.	Rébel, &c.

II. By Contraction.

Verbs.	*Nouns.*	*Verbs.*	*Nouns.*
Groweth,	Growth.	Drived,	Drift.
Healeth,	Health.	Rended,	Rent.
Joined,	Joint.	Thieved,	Theft.
Stealeth,	Stealth.	Weaved,	Weft.
Smitheth,	Smith.	Weighed,	Weight.

III. By change of Vowel.

Verbs.	*Nouns.*	*Verbs.*	*Nouns.*
Sing,	Song.	Strike,	Stroke.
Bind,	Bond.	Drive,	Drove.

ADJECTIVES ARE DERIVED FROM NOUNS,

By the affixes — *y, less, ly, en, ful, some, ish.*

ADJECTIVES OF PLENTY,
By the affix *y.*

From Health *comes* Healthy.
— Wealth — Wealthy.
— Wind — Windy.
— Weight — Weighty.

ADJECTIVES OF WANT,
By the affix *less.*

From Child *comes* Childless.
— Father — Fatherless.
— Worth — Worthless.
— Name — Nameless.

ADJECTIVES OF LIKENESS,
By the affix *ly.*

From Earth *comes* Earthly.
— Heaven — Heavenly.
— King — Kingly.
— Man — Manly.

ADJECTIVES OF LIKENESS,
By the affix *ish.*

From Child *comes* Childish.
— Fool — Foolish.
— Salt — Saltish.
— Boy — Boyish.

ADJECTIVES OF FULNESS,
By the affix *ful.*

From Hope *comes* Hopeful.
— Fruit — Fruitful.
— Joy — Joyful.
— Play — Playful.

ADJECTIVES OF FULNESS,
By the affix *some.*

From Trouble *comes* Troublesome.
— Burden — Burdensome.
— Play — Playsome.
— Game — Gamesome.

ADJECTIVES OF MATERIAL,
By the affix *en.*

From Wood *comes* Wooden.
— Lead — Leaden
— Earth — Earthen.

ADJECTIVES BELONGING TO NATIONS,
By the affix *ish.*

From Turk *comes* Turkish
— Swede — Swedish.
— Scot — Scottish.

ADJECTIVES ARE DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES,

By the affixes — *ish, th, ern;* and by the Prefixes
— *un, dis, im, in, ir, il.*

ADJECTIVES OF DIMINUTION, By the affix *ish.*		ORDINALS FROM CARDINALS, By the affix *th.*	
From White	*comes* Whitish.	*From* Four	*comes* Fourth.
— Black	— Blackish.	— Five	— Fifth.
— Yellow	— Yellowish.	— Six	— Sixth.
— Red	— Reddish.	— Seven	— Seventh.

Adjectives of Direction, by the affix *ern.*

From East	*comes*	Eastern.	*From* North	*comes* Northern.
— West	—	Western	— South	— Southern.

Adjectives of Privation or Negation,

By the prefix *un.*		By the prefix *dis.*	
From Certain	*comes* Uncertain.	*From* Honest	*comes* Dishonest.
— Kind	— Unkind.	— Agreeable	— Disagreeable,
— Natural	— Unnatural.	— Graceful	— Disgraceful.
— Thankful	— Unthankful.	— Loyal	— Disloyal.

By the prefix *im.*		By the prefix *in.*	
From Possible	comes Impossible.	*From* Correct	*comes* Incorrect.
— Patient	— Impatient.	— Active	— Inactive.
— Mortal	— Immortal.	— Competent	— Incompetent.

By the prefix *ir.*		By the prefix *il.*	
From Reverent	*comes* Irreverent.	*From* Legal	*comes* Illegal.
— Religious	— Irreligious.	— Legible	— Illegible
— Regular	— Irregular.	— Literate	— Illiterate.

VERBS ARE DERIVED FROM NOUNS,

By adding *e*.		By the affix *en*.	
From Breath	*comes* Breathe.	*From* Length	*comes* Lengthen
— Sheath	— Sheathe.	— Strength	— Strengthen
— Bath	— Bathe.	— Height	— Heighten.
— Cloth	— Clothe.	— Heart	— Hearten.

By change of Mutes.		By change of Sound.	
Nouns sharp.	*Verbs flat.*	*Nouns sharp.*	*Verbs flat.*
From Advice	*comes* Advise.	*From* Abuse	*comes* Abuse.
— Price	— Prize.	— Close	— Close.
— Grass	— Graze.	— Excuse	— Excuse.
— Glass	— Glaze.	— House	— House.
— Brass	— Braze.	— Grease	— Grease.
— Life	— Live.	— Mouse	— Mouse.
— Proof	— Prove.	— Use	— Use.

VERBS ARE DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES,

By the affix *en*.

From Wide	*comes* Widen.	*From* Deep	*comes* Deepen.
— Broad	— Broaden.	— Sweet	— Sweeten.

ADVERBS ARE DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES,

By the affix *ly*

From Fine	*comes* Finely.	*From* Loving	*comes* Lovingly.
— Quick	— Quickly.	— Charming	— Charmingly.
— Sweet	— Sweetly.	— Sparing	— Sparingly.

Many verbs are derived from nouns and adjectives, without any change at all, and are only known by their sense or meaning; as,

Nouns.	Verbs.	Adjectives.	Verbs.
The Taste,	To Taste.	It is Warm,	To Warm.
— Salt,	— Salt.	— Dry,	— Dry.
— Sail,	— Sail.	— Wet,	— Wet.
— Water,	— Water.	— Cool,	— Cool.
— Rain,	— Rain.	— Correct,	— Correct.
— Leap,	— Leap.	— Slight,	— Slight.
— Laugh,	— Laugh.	— Single,	— Single.
— Cry,	— Cry.	— Round,	— Round.
— Talk,	— Talk.	— Weary,	— Weary.

As many derivative words come from one primitive, it will be a useful exercise for pupils to give instances of several parts of speech coming from any primitive that may occur in their lesson. Also when meeting any derivative, to be able to give the root or primitive.

EXAMPLE.

From *Nature* comes	Natural,	an Adjective.
	Naturalist,	— Noun.
	Naturalise,	— Verb.
	Naturalising,	— Participle.
	Naturalised,	— Participle.
	Naturally,	— Adverb.
	Naturalness,	— Noun.
	Naturalisation,	— Noun.
	Unnatural,	— Adjective.
	Supernatural,	— Adjective.
	Unnaturally,	— Adverb.
	Supernaturally,	— Adverb.

M

ROOTS.

MANY English words are derived from roots in other languages, by means of prefixes, affixes, contractions, and changes in the terminations. Therefore, we shall first give a list of the principal roots; and secondly, give general rules for deriving English words from other languages.

Abundo,	*to abound.*	Cosmos, G.	*order.*
Accido,	*to happen.*	Cratos, G.	*rule.*
Ager,	*a field.*	Credo,	*to believe.*
Ago,	*to do, to drive.*	Cresco,	*to grow.*
Altus,	*high.*	Crino, G.	*to judge.*
Amo,	*to love.*	Culpa,	*a fault.*
Animus,	*the mind.*	Decimus,	*the tenth.*
Annus,	*a year.*	Demos, G.	*the people.*
Aqua,	*water.*	Deus,	*God.*
Arche, G.*	*government.*	Disco,	*to say.*
Aquila,	*an eagle.*	Dies,	*a day.*
Aro,	*to plough.*	Dignus,	*worthy.*
Astron, G.	*a star.*	Dico,	*to learn.*
Audio,	*to hear.*	Doceo,	*to teach.*
Avis,	*a bird.*	Domus,	*a house.*
Beatus,	*happy.*	Dormio,	*to sleep*
Bene,	*well.*	Doxa, G.	*praise.*
Benignus,	*kind.*	Durus,	*hard.*
Biblion, G.	*a book.*	Enumero,	*to count.*
Bini,	*two.*	Ergon, G.	*work.*
Bios, G.	*life.*	Fabula,	*a fable.*
Brevis,	*short.*	Facilis,	*easy.*
Calidus,	*warm.*	Facio,	*to make.*
Cano,	*to sing.*	Ferox,	*fierce.*
Capio,	*to take.*	Fido,	*to trust.*
Caro,	*flesh.*	Filius,	*a son.*
Cavo,	*to hollow.*	Fluctus,	*a wave.*
Chole, G.	*bile.*	Fluvius,	*a river.*
Chronos, G.	*time.*	Frater,	*a brother*
Civis,	*a citizen.*	Fructus,	*fruit.*
Clamo,	*to cry.*	Gamos, G.	*marriage.*
Contemno,	*to despise.*	Gē, G.	*the earth.*
Corpus,	*the body*	Gero,	*to carry.*
Cornu,	*a horn.*	Gonia, G.	*an angle.*

* The words marked with a G. are from the Greek, all the others are from the Latin.

Gradus,	*a step.*	Phone, G.	*a sound.*
Gramma, G.	*a letter.*	Phrasis, G.	*speech.*
Graphic, G.	*a writing.*	Phren, G.	*the mind.*
Habeo,	*to have.*	Pono,	*to place.*
Heteros, G.	*different.*	Polis, G.	*a city.*
Hieros, G.	*sacred.*	Polys, G.	*many.*
Homo,	*a man.*	Porto,	*to carry.*
Horizo, G.	*to bound.*	Psalto, G.	*to sing.*
Hortus,	*a garden.*	Puto,	*to think.*
Hostis	*an enemy.*	Quatuor,	*four.*
Hydor, G.	*water.*	Rectus,	*straight.*
Idem,	*the same.*	Ruptum,	*to break.*
Idios, G.	*peculiar.*	Salus,	*health.*
Impero,	*to command.*	Scopeo, G.	*to look.*
Jacto,	*to cast.*	Scribo,	*to write.*
Lacero,	*to tear.*	Sol,	*the sun.*
Lapis,	*a stone.*	Stello, G.	*to send.*
Laudo,	*to praise.*	Sumo,	*to take.*
Logos, G.	*a discourse.*	Tempus,	*time.*
Manus,	*the hand.*	Tele, G.	*far.*
Martyr, G.	*a witness.*	Teneo,	*to hold.*
Medius,	*middle.*	Terra,	*the earth.*
Melos, G.	*a song.*	Theos, G.	*God.*
Mens,	*the mind.*	Therme, G.	*heat.*
Metron, G.	*a measure.*	Timeo,	*to fear.*
Mitto,	*to send.*	Trepo, G.	*to turn.*
Mŏnos, G.	*alone.*	Unus,	*one.*
Mors,	*death.*	Utilis,	*useful.*
Mythos, G.	*a fable.*	Venio,	*to come.*
Navis,	*a ship.*	Verbum,	*a word.*
Nesos, G.	*an island.*	Verus,	*true.*
Nomos, G.	*a law.*	Vestis,	*a garment.*
Oculus,	*the eye.*	Victum,	*to conquer.*
Ode, G.	*a song.*	Video,	*to see.*
Opus,	*work.*	Vigil,	*watchful.*
Orthos, G.	*correct.*	Visum,	*to see.*
Orno,	*to adorn.*	Vita,	*life.*
Oxys, G.	*sharp.*	Vivo,	*to live.*
Pasco,	*to feed.*	Voco,	*to call.*
Pathos, G.	*feeling.*	Volvo,	*to roll.*
Pater,	*a father.*	Voro,	*to devour*
Pente, G.	*five.*	Vulnus,	*a wound.*
Petra, G.	*a rock.*		

DERIVATION OF THE PRINCIPAL GRAM-MATICAL TERMS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Adjective,	from	*adjectus*, added to.
Adverb,	—	*ad*, to; *verbum*, a word.
Antecedent,	—	*antecedens*, going before.
Article,	—	*articulus*, a joint.
Auxiliary,	—	*auxilior*, to help.
Cardinal,	—	*cardo*, a hinge.
Case,	—	*casus*, to fall.
Concord,	—	*concordia*, agreement.
Conjunction,	—	*con*, together; *jungo*, to join.
Consonant,	—	*consonans*, sounding together.
Copulative,	—	*copulo*, to join together.
Demonstrative,	—	*demonstro*, to point out.
Diphthong,	—	*dis*, double; *phthongos*, sound, (Gr.).
Distribution,	—	*distribuo*, to distribute.
Disjunctive	—	*disjungo*, to disjoin.
Ellipsis,	—	*elleipein*, to fall short of (Gr.).
Etymology,	—	*etymos*, true; *logos*, a discourse (Gr.).
Feminine,	—	*femina*, a woman.
Gender,	—	*genus*, a sex.
Grammar,	—	*gramma*, a letter (Gr.).
Imperative,	—	*impero*, to command.
Indicative,	—	*indico*, to show.
Infinitive,	—	*infinitus*, boundless.
Interjection,	—	*inter*, between; *jacio*, to throw.

Language,	from *lingua*,	the tongue.
Masculine,	— *mas*,	a male.
Mood,	— *modus*,	a manner.
Neuter,	— *neuter*,	neither of two.
Nominative,	— *nomino*,	to name.
Noun,	— *nomen*,	a name.
Objective,	— *objectus*,	exposed, or lying in the way.
Ordinal,	— *ordo*,	order.
Orthography,	— *orthos*,	correct; *grapho*, to write (Gr.).
Participle,	— *participo*,	to participate.
Plural,	— *plus*,	more.
Preposition,	— *pre*,	before; *positus*, placed.
Pronoun,	— *pro*,	for; *nomen*, a name.
Prosody,	— *prosodia*,	accent (Gr.).
Passive,	— *patior*,	to bear, or suffer.
Simile,	— *similus*,	like.
Singular,	— *singulus*,	each.
Subjunctive,	— *subjungo*,	to subjoin.
Substantive,	— *substantius*,	substantial.
Syllable,	— *syn*,	with; *labein*, to take (Gr.).
Syntax,	— *syn*,	with; *tacis*, arrangement (Gr.).
Tense,	— *tempus*,	time.
Transitive,	— *transeo*,	to pass over.
Verb,	— *verbum*,	a word.
Vowel,	— *vox*,	a voice or sound.

GENERAL RULES ON THE DERIVATION AND TERMINATION OF WORDS.

RULE 1. English nouns ending in *ty*, are derived from similar Latin words ending in *tas*, by changing *tas* into *ty* ; as,

English.		Latin.	English.		Latin.
Dignity	*from*	Dignitas.	Hostility	*from*	Hostilitas.
Liberty	—	Libertas.	Diversity	—	Diversitas.
Equity	—	Equitas.	Variety	—	Varietas.
Majesty	—	Majestas.	Festivity	—	Festivitas.
Humility	—	Hulmilitas.	Divinity	—	Divinitas.
Equality	—	Equalitas.	Diversity	—	Diversitas.
Solidity	—	Soliditas.	Severity	—	Severitas.
Gravity	—	Gravitas.	Prosperity	—	Prosperitas.
Humanity	—	Humanitas.	&c.		&c.

RULE 2. English nouns ending in *ude* are derived from similar Latin words ending in *udo*, by changing *o* into *e :* as,

English.		Latin.	English.		Latin.
Fortitude	*from*	Fortitudo.	Acritude	*from*	Acritudo.
Multitude	—	Multitudo.	Similitude	—	Similitudo.
Gratitude	—	Gratitudo.	Beatitude	—	Beatitudo.
Magnitude	—	Magnitudo.	Inquietude	—	Inquietudo.
Altitude	—	Altitudo.	Turpitude	—	Turpitudo.
Longitude	—	Longitudo.	Solicitude	—	Solicitudo.
Latitude	—	Latitudo.	Solitude	—	Solitudo.
Plenitude	—	Plenitudo.	Lassitude	—	Lassitudo.
Vicissitude	—	Vicissitudo.	&c.		&c.

RULE 3. English nouns ending in *ion*, are derived from similar Latin words ending in *io*, by adding *n ;* as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Action	*from* Actio.	Position	*from* Positio.
Addition	— Additio.	Occasion	— Occasio.
Subtraction	— Subtractio.	Relation	— Relatio.
Diction	— Dictio.	Donation	— Donatio.
Sanction	— Sanctio.	Evasion	— Evasio.
Division	— Divisio.	Proportion	— Proportio.
Reduction	— Reductio.	Interception	— Interceptio
Station	— Statio.	Function	— Functio.
Nation	— Natio.	Fiction	— Fictio.
Deduction	— Deductio.	&c.	&c.

RULE 4. English nouns ending in *nce*, or *ncy,* are derived from similar Latin words ending in *tia,* by changing *tia* into *ce* or *cy ;* as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Patience	*from* Patentia.	Clemency	*from* Clementia.
Abundance	— Abundantia.	Constancy	— Constantia.
Absence	— Absentia.	Flagrancy	— Flagrantia.
Accidence	— Accidentia.	Decency	— Decentia.
Elegance	— Elegantia.	Fragrancy	— Fragrantia.
Arrogance	— Arrogantia.	Frequency	— Frequentia.
Prudence	— Prudentia.	Fluency	— Fluentia.
Intelligence	— Intelligentia.	Potency	— Potentia.
Pestilence	— Pestilentia.	Infancy	— Infantia.
Impudence	— Impudentia.	Corpulency	— Corpulentia.
Providence	— Providentia.	Consistency	— Consistentia
Licence	— Licentia.	&c.	&c.

RULE 5. English nouns ending in *n* or *r*, between two vowels, are derived from similar Latin nouns ending in *na*, or *ra*, by changing *a* into *e ;* as.

English.		Latin.	English.		Latin.
Doctrine	*from*	Doctrina.	Nature	*from*	Natura.
Discipline	—	Disciplina.	Stature	—	Statura.
Medicine	—	Medicina.	Culture	—	Cultura.
Fortune	—	Fortuna.	Sculpture	—	Sculptura.
Machine	—	Machina.	Fracture	—	Fractura.
Heroine	—	Heroina.	Fissure	—	Fissura.
Rapine	—	Rapina.	Agriculture	—	Agricultura.
Saline	—	Salina.	Tincture	—	Tinctura.
Canine	—	Canina.	Texture	—	Textura.
Membrane	—	Membrana.	&c.		&c.

RULE 6. English adjectives ending in *id,* **are** derived from similar Latin words ending in *idus,* by omitting *us ;* as,

English.		Latin.	English.		Latin.
Timid	*from*	Timidus.	Humid	*from*	Humidus
Horrid	—	Horridus.	Candid	—	Candidus.
Acid	—	Acidus.	Languid	—	Languidus.
Frigid	—	Frigidus.	Fulgid	—	Fulgidus.
Placid '	—	Placidus.	Limpid	—	Limpidus.
Putrid	—	Putridus.	Herbid	—	Herbidus.
Torpid	—	Torpidus.	Marcid	—	Marcidus.
Torrid	—	Torridus.	Morbid	—	Morbidus.
Rapid	—	Rapidus.	Lucid	—	Lucidus.
Florid	—	Floridus.	Intrepid	—	Intrepidus.

RULE 7. English adjectives ending in *ile*, or *il* are derived from similar Latin words ending in *ilis*, by changing *ilis* into *ile*; as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Juvenile	*from* Juvenilis.	Civil	*from* Civilis.
Infantile	— Infantilis.	Puerile	— Puerilis.
Docile •	— Docilis.	Sterile	— Sterilis.
Ductile	— Ductilis.	Fragile	— Fragilis.
Fertile	— Fertilis.	Exile	— Exilis.
Subtile	— Subtilis.	Fossil	— Fossilis.
Hostile	— Hostilis.	Fictile	— Fictilis.
Servile	— Servilis.	Tortile	— Tortilis.
Sextile	— Sextilis.	&c.	&c.

RULE 8. English adjectives ending in *al*, are derived from similar Latin words ending in *alis*, by omitting the *is*; as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Equal	*from* Equalis.	Principal	*from* Principalis.
Liberal	— Libereralis.	Regal	— Regalis.
Corporal	— Corporalis.	Plural	— Pluralis.
Natural	— Naturalis.	Immortal	— Immortalis.
Stational	— Stationalis.	Formal	— Formalis.
Frugal	— Frugalis.	Rational	— Rationalis.
Universal	— Universalis.	Rural	— Ruralis.
Hospital	— Hospitalis.	Vital	— Vitalis.
Vocal	— Vocalis.	Parental	— Parentalis.
Naval	— Navalis.	Provincial	— Provincialis.

RULE 9. English adjectives ending in *ious,* or *ous,* are derived from similar Latin words ending in *osus,* by leaving out the *s ;* as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Curious	*from* Curiosus.	Generous	*from* Generosus.
Studious	— Studiosus.	Callous	— Callosus.
Laborious	— Laboriosus.	Ominous	— Ominosus.
Invidious	— Invidiosus.	Musculous	— Musculosus.
Carious	— Cariosus.	Numerous	— Numerosus.
Copious	— Copiosus.	Ramous	— Ramosus.
Factious	— Factiosus.	Ruinous	— Ruinosus.
Flagitious	— Flagitiosus.	Salebrous	— Salebrosus
Prodigious	— Prodigiosus.	&c.	&c.

RULE 10. English adjectives ending in *uous,* are derived from similar Latin words ending in *uus,* by placing *o* between the two *u's ;* as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Contiguous	*from* Contiguus.	Superfluous	*from* Superfluus.
Assiduous	— Assiduus.	Vacuous	— Vacuus.
Arduous	— Arduus.	Continuous	— Continuus.
Promiscuous	— Promiscuus.	Congruous	— Congruus.
Innocuous	— Innocuus.	Menstruous	— Menstruus.
Ingenuous	— Ingenuus.	Perspicuous	— Perspicuus.
Ambiguous	— Ambiguus.	Occiduous	— Occiduus.
Conspicuous	— Conspicuus.	Defluous	— Defluus.
Multiloquous	— Multiloquus.	Exiguous	— Exiguus.
Deciduous.	— Deciduus.	&c. .	&c.

RULE 11. English adjectives ending in *n*, *r*, or *t*, between two vowels, are derived from similar Latin adjectives ending in *us*, by changing *us* into *e*.

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Serene	*from* Serenus.	Polite	*from* Politus.
Adamantine	— Adamantinus.	Complete	— Completus.
Profane	— Profanus.	Accurate	— Accuratus.
Clandestine	— Clandestinus.	Acute	— Acutus.
Feline	— Felinus.	Temperate	— Temperatus.
Aquiline	— Aquilinus.	Severe	— Severus.
Marine	— Marinus.	Pure	— Purus.
Leonine	— Leoninus.	Obscure	— Obscurus.
Masculine	— Masculinus.	&c.	&c.

RULE 12. English verbs ending in *ate*, are derived from similar Latin words ending in *o*, by changing *o* into *ate;* as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Populate	*from* Populo.	Penetrate	*from* Penetro.
Investigate	— Investigo.	Propagate	— Propago.
Extricate	— Extrico.	Alienate	— Alieno.
Instigate	— Instigo.	Discriminate	— Discrimino.
Irritate	— Irrito.	Adulterate	— Adultero.
Interrogate	— Interrogo.	Subjugate	— Subjugo.
Renovate	— Renovo.	Dedicate	— Dedico.
Decorate	— Decoro.	Emancipate	— Emancipo.
Suffocate	— Suffoco.	Nominate	— Nomino.
Numerate	— Numero.	&c.	&c.

RULE 13. Most English words ending in *nt* (but not in *ment*) are derived from similar Latin words ending in *ns*, by changing *s* into *t*; as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Elegant	*from* Elegans.	Eminent	*from* Eminens.
Reluctant	— Reluctans.	Excellent	— Excellens.
Delinquent	— Delinquens.	Accident	— Accidens.
Decent	— Decens.	Evident	— Evidens.
Arrogant	— Arrogans.	Indigent	— Indigens.
Deficient	— Deficiens.	Diligent	— Diligens.
Equivalent	— Equivalens.	Resident	— Residens.
Adjacent	— Adjacens.	Negligent	— Negligens.
Vigilant	— Vigilans.	&c.	&c.

RULE 14. Most English words *ending* in *ator*, are derived from Latin words of the same form without any change whatever; as,

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Spectator	*from* Spectator.	Ventilator	*from* Ventilator.
Translator	— Translator.	Violator	— Violator.
Imitator	— Imitator.	Instigator	— Instigator.
Senator	— Senator.	Gladiator	— Gladiator.
Collator	— Collator.	Adulator	— Adulator.
Delator	— Delator.	Emendator	— Emendator.
Orator	— Orator.	Testator	— Testator.
Legator	— Legator.	Propagator	— Propagator
Navigator	— Navigator.	&c.	&c.

WORDS DERIVED FROM THE FRENCH.

Rule 15. All words in which the triphthong *eau* is found, are derived from the French. Also words in which *ch* is sounded like *sh;* as,

eau sounded as *o.*	*eau* sounded as *u.*	*ch* sounded as *sh.*
Beau.	Beauty.	Machine.
Bureau.	Beautiful.	Chaise.
Portmanteau.	Beautify.	Chevalier.
Flambeau.	Beauteous.	Chagrin.
Beaux.	Beauteously.	Chandelier.
Beauish.	Beautifier.	Marchioness.
Beaumonde.	Beautifully.	Champagne.
Rondeau.	Beautyless.	Chicane.

Rule 16. Most English nouns ending in *ment,* are derived from French nouns of a similar form, but are pronounced differently ; as,

English.	*French.*	*Pronounced nearly as*
Element.	Element.	e-le-mong.
Commencement.	Commencement.	com-men-ce-mong.
Instrument.	Instrument.	in-stru-mong.
Argument.	Argument.	ar-gu-mong.
Moment.	Moment.	mo-mong.
Commandment.	Commandment.	com-man-de-mong.
Arrangement.	Arrangement.	ar-ran-ja-mong.
Firmament.	Firmament.	fir-ma-mong.

N

Rule 17. Most English nouns ending in *age, ee,* or *ess* are of French origin; also words ending in *que,* and are nearly of the same form in both languages, but pronounced differently. Those ending in *ess* generally end in *esse* in French; as, princess, princesse.

age.	*ee.*	*ess*	*que.*
Usage.	Legatee.	Princess.	Oblique.
Village.	Grantee.	Duchess.	Antique.
Equipage.	Patentee.	Countess.	Opaque.
Dotage.	Trustee.	Heiress.	Pique.
Damage.	Committee.	Hostess.	Burlesque
Visage.	Lessee.	Patroness.	Cheque.
Ravage.	Mortgagee.	Poetess.	Mosque.
Savage.	Refugee.	Giantess.	Cinque.
Image.	Guarantee.	Viscountess.	Critique.
Passage.	Fusee.	Huntress.	Casque.

WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

Rule 18. Words expressive of figures, ending in *gon,* are derived from the Greek; as,

Polygon	from *polys,* many,	and *gonia,* an angle		many angles.
Trigon	— *trics,* three,	— *gonia,* an angle		3 angles.
Tetragon	— *tessares,* four,	— *gonia,* an angle		4 angles.
Penthgon	— *pente,* five,	— *gonia,* an angle		5 angles.
Hexagon	— *ex,* six,	— *gonia,* an angle	a figure of	6 angles.
Heptagon	— *epte,* seven,	— *gonia,* an angle		7 angles.
Octagon	— *octo,* eight,	— *gonia,* an angle		8 angles.
Nonagon	— *ennea,* nine,	— *gonia,* an angle		9 angles.
Decagon	— *deca,* ten,	— *gonia,* an angle		10 angles.

RULE 19. Words ending in *logy*, or *logue*, are derived from the Greek ; as,

Astrology	from *aster*, a star,	and *logos*	a discourse on the stars.
Chronology	— *chronos*, time,	— *logos*	a discourse on time.
Doxology	— *doxa*, praise,	— *logos*	words of praise.
Etymology	— *etymos*, true,	— *logos*	true discourse.
Geology	— *ge*, the earth,	— *logos*	discourse on the earth.
Mythology	— *mythos* a fable,	— *logos*	discourse on fables.
Theology	— *theos*, God,	— *logos*	discourse on God.
Tautology	— *tautos*, the same,	— *logos*	sameness of words.
Phrenology	— *phren*, the mind,	— *logos*	discourse on the mind.
Apology	— *apo*, from,	— *logos*	words from, or excuse.
Catalogue	— *cata*, down	— *logos*	words set down.
Decalogue	— *deca*, ten,	— *logos*	ten discourses, or commands.
Dialogue	— *dia*, through	— *logos*	through a discourse.
Anthology	— *anthos*, a flower,	— *logos*	discourse on flowers.
Eulogy	— *eu*, well,	— *logos*	good discourse.
Zoology	— *zoon*, an animal,	— *logos*	discourse on animals.
Ichthyology	— *ichthys*, a fish,	— *logos*	discourse on fishes.
Conchology	— *koncher*, a shell,	— *logos*	discourse on shells.
Martyrology	— *martyr*, a witness,	— *logos*	discourse on martyrs.
Nosology	— *nosos*, a disease,	— *logos*	discourse on disease.
Ophiology	— *ophis*, a serpent,	— *logos*	discourse on serpents.
Ornithology	— *ornis*, a bird,	— *logos*	discourse on birds.
Osteology	— *osteon*, a bone,	— *logos*	discourse on bones.
Phraseology	— *phrasis*, a saying,	— *logos*	discourse on phrases.
Physiology	— *physis*, nature,	— *logos*	discourse on nature.

a word or discourse, as,

RULE 20. Words ending in *graphy*, are derived from the Greek ; as,

Geography	from *ge*, the earth,	and *graphe*		a description of the earth.
Orthography	— *orthos*, correct,	— *graphe*		correct writing.
Biography	— *bios*, life,	— *graphe*		writing of lives.
Autography	— *autos*, one's self,	— *graphe*		one's own writing.
Chalcography	— *chalkos*, brass,	— *graphe*		writing on brass.
Chirography	— *cheir*, the hand,	— *graphe*		hand writing.
Typography	— *typus*, a type,	— *graphe*		writing with type.
Lithography	— *lithos*, a stone,	— *graphe*		writing on stone,

a description, as, a writing or description.

———

RULE 21. The names of sciences, ending in *ics ic*, or *icks*, are derived from the Greek ; as,

Arithmetic	from *arithmos*, a number,		of numbers.
Optics	— *opto*, I see,		of vision.
Hydraulics	— *hydor*, water ; *aulos*, a pipe,		of conveying in pipes.
Hieroglyphics	— *hieros*, holy ; *glypho*, I carve,		of carving in picture.
Mechanics	— *mechane*, a contrivance,		of contrivance, or trade.
Mathematics	— *mathema*, learning, science,		of learning in general.
Pneumatics	— *pneuma*, breath, air,		of the laws of air.
Hydrostatics	— *hydor*, water,		of weighing in water.
Physics	— *physis*, nature,		of natural things.
Ethics	— *ethos*, manners, morals,		of morals.
Spherics	— *spheros*, a globe,		of the sphere.
Rhetoric	— *rheo*, I speak, I flow,		of speaking fluently.
Politics	— *polys*, many.		of public affairs.

science, or s. the art or

Rule 22. Most words ending in *agogue, esis, asis,* and *ysis,* are derived from the Greek; also all words beginning with *x;* also words in which *ph* is sounded as *f;* as,

Ending in *agogue*.	Ending in *sis*.	*x* sounded as *z*.	*ph* sounded as *f*
Demagogue.	Emphasis.	Xerxes.	Phantom.
Synagogue.	Parenthesis.	Xenophon.	Apostrophe.
Pedagogue.	Analysis.	Xantippe.	Euphony.
Menagogue.	Hypothesis.	Xenetus.	Philosophy.
Mystagogue.	Basis.	Xenocles.	Paragraph.
Ptysmagogue.	Diaeresis.	Xenares.	Phantasm.
Emmenagogue.	Phasis.	Xenocrates.	Epiphany.
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Rule 23. Words ending with the termination *meter,* are derived from the Greek; as,

Barometer	from *baros*, weight, and *metron*, a measure		weight of air
Chronometer	— *chronos*, time	— *metron*, a measure	time.
Hygrometer	— *hygros*, moist	— *metron*, a measure	moisture of air.
Hydrometer	— *hydor*, water	— *metron*, a measure	extent of water.
Pyrometer	— *phyros*, fire	— *metron*, a measure	effects of fire on metals.
Pedeometer	— *pateo*, I walk	— *metron*, a measure	distance walked.
Geniometer	— *gonia*, an angle	— *metron* a measure	angles.
Photometer	— *photos*, light	— *metron*, a measure	degrees of light.
Thermometer	— *thermos*, heat	— *metron*, a measure	degrees of heat.
Eudiometer	— *eu*, well	— *metron*, a measure	purity of air.

an instrument for measuring

ANGLO-SAXON.

From the Anglo-Saxon most of the simple words in general use are derived.

Nearly all the monosyllables which are terminated by consonants, are from the Anglo-Saxon, also those words belonging to agriculture.

The articles, with most of the pronouns and con-junctions, are also of Saxon origin.

The names of the different sorts of animals are Saxon; but it is a remarkable fact, that their flesh, when prepared for food, is French; as,

    Saxon — cow, calf, sheep,   hog,   deer, &c.

    French — beef, veal, mutton, pork, venison, &c.

—————

The names of the days of the week are Saxon, and are derived from the names of the Saxon idols, — *Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga, Sea-ter;* thus, the day on which they worshipped the

Idol of the Sun, was called by them Sun's-daeg, and since, by us, Sunday.

—	Moon	—	Moon's-daeg	—	Monday.
—	Tuisco	—	Tuisco's-daeg	—	Tuesday
—	Woden	—	Woden's-daeg	—	Wednesday
—	Thor	—	Thor's-daeg	—	Thursday.
—	Friga	—	Friga's-daeg	—	Friday.
—	Seater	—	Seater's-daeg	—	Saturday.

DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It should be observed, that most words of the present English, which are derived from the Saxon passed through several changes before they arrived at their present perfection. The following is an actual example of the different stages, selected from the best authorities.

The oldest Saxon writing in being, is a gloss on the Evangelists, written in the year 700, by Eadfride, bishop of Holy Isle, in which the three first articles of the Lord's prayer run thus: —

A. D. 700.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Uren Fader thic arth in heofnas,}\\ \text{sic gehalgud thin noma, so cymeth}\\ \text{thin ric. Sic thin willa sue is heofnas,}\\ \text{and in eortho, \&c.} \qquad \text{EADFRIDE.}\end{array}\right.$

A. D. 900.
Thu ure Fader the eart on heofanum, si thin nama gehalgod, cume thin rice; si thin willa on eorthan swa, swa on heofenum, &c. ALFRED.

A. D. 1000.
Fader ure thu the earth on heofenum, si thin nama, gehalgod, to be cume thin rice, gewurthe thin willa on earthan swa, swa on heofnum, &c.

A. D. 1160.
Ure Fadyr in heaven rich,
Thy name be halyed ever lich,
Thou bring us thy michell blisse,
Als hit in heaven y-doe,
Evar in yearth beene it also, &c.
                                    POPE ADRIAN.

> Fadir that art in heaven blisse,
> Thin helge nam it wurth the bliss,

A. D. 1260.   Cumen and moth thy kingdom,

> Thin holy will be it all done,
> ⌊ In heaven and in erdh also, &c.

<div align="right">Under HENRY III.</div>

A. D. 1380
> Oure Fadir that art in Hevenes,
> hallowid be thi name. Thi kingdom
> come to. Be thi will don in erthe, as
> in hevene, &c.

<div align="right">WICKLIFFE.</div>

A. D. 1537.
> Oure Father which arte in heven,
> hallowed be thy name; let thy king-
> dome come, thy will be fulfiled, as well
> in erth as it is in heven, &c.

<div align="right">Printed</div>

In this stage the diction is almost brought to the present standard, the variations being principally in the orthography.

The writers who contributed most to the improve ment and refining of the English tongue, are: — CHAUCER, SPENCER, SHAKSPEARE, BEN JONSON, LORD BACON, MILTON, COWLEY, WALLER, TILLOT- SON, and DRYDEN, whose works are common. By these, the language has been transmitted to us under all its present advantages.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES OF DERIVATION.

Give the derivation of the following words.

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Dignity	from ——	Acritude	from ——	Acid	from ——
Gravity	— ——	Altitude	— ——	Candid	— ——
Solemnity	— ——	Beatitude	— ——	Flaccid	— ——
Velocity	— ——	Magnitude	— ——	Stupid	— ——

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Copious	from ——	Affluence	from ——	Facile	from ——
Curious	— ——	Audience	— ——	Fertile	— ——
Fabulous	— ——	Benevolence	— ——	Flexile	— ——
Famous	— ——	Confidence	— ——	Sterile	— ——

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Action	from ——	Capital	from ——	Adulterate	from ——
Admiration	— ——	Central	— ——	Aggravate	— ——
Admonition	— ——	Exitial	— ——	Celebrate	— ——
Adoption	— ——	Fatal	— ——	Compensate	— ——

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Arrogant	from ——	Capture	from —— ·	Adamantine	from ——
Confident	— ——	Curviture	— ——	Clandestine	— ——
Consonant	— ——	Discipline	— ——	Definite	— ——
Constant	— ——	Doctrine	— ——	Delicate	— ——

Find the derivation of the following words by the foregoing rules.

Absence.	Commotion.	Difference.
Absolution.	Competitor.	Definition.
Abstinent.	Composition.	Dignity.
Acclivity.	Conductor.	Diligence.
Accommodate.	Congregate.	Discipline.
Accurate.	Congruous.	Discrete.
Accusation.	Conscience.	Dissimilitude.
Acid.	Consolidate.	Dissolute.
Acritude.	Consolation.	Distribution.
Action.	Conspicuous.	Divinity.
Acute.	Constancy.	Divine.
Adamantine.	Constant.	Docility.
Administration.	Construction.	Doctrine.
Affinity.	Contentious.	Edition.
Ambiguous.	Contingent.	Editor.
Antiquity.	Contraction.	Elegance.
Aspiration.	Convenient.	Eloquent.
Assiduous.	Corpulency.	Emancipate.
Attention.	Corruptor.	Eminent.
Auditor.	Credulity.	Eminence.
Austerity.	Curiosity.	Evacuate.
Autumnal.	Decent.	Evaporation.
Avidity.	Deception.	Evidence.
Auction.	Deciduous.	Exiguous.
Beatitude.	Declivity.	Estimate.
Beneficence.	Decorate.	Exitial.
Benignity.	Deduction.	Facility.
Calamity.	Defluous.	Fabulous.
Captious.	Deformity.	Facile.
Capture.	Delicate.	Facinorous.
Celebration.	Demonstration	Factious.
Celerity.	Density.	Famous.
Charity.	Denude.	Facinate.
Civil.	Denominate.	Fatal.
Collection.	Destitute.	Felicity.
Commodity.	Dexterity.	Fictile.

Fidelity.
Figure.
Fissure.
Flaccid.
Flagitious.
Flagrant.
Flexile.
Florid.
Fluid.
Formal.
Formation.
Fortitude.
Fortune.
Fortification.
Fortunate.
Fossil.
Fracture.
Fragile.
Fragrant.
Fragrancy.
Fraternity.
Frequent.
Friction.
Frigid.
Frugal.
Frustrate.
Fulgid.
Fulminate.
Fumid.
Function.
Furious.
Fusil.
Future.
General.
Generation
Generosity
Generous.
Glorious.
Gracious.
Gravid.
Gravity.
Habitation.
Habitude.

Herbid.
Heroine.
Honesty.
Horrid.
Hospitality.
Hostile.
Hostility.
Humanity.
Ignominious.
Ignorance.
Illiberal.
Illiterate.
Illuminate.
Imagination.
Immaturity.
Immortal.
Immortality.
Imperious.
Imposition.
Impudence.
Imprudent.
Inanimate.
Inartificial.
Inconsiderate.
Inconstant. .
Inconvenient.
Indignity.
Indocile.
Indulgence.
Infancy.
Infantile.
Infinity.
Infinite.
Infirmity.
Inflammation.
Ingenious.
Ingenuous.
Inhumanity.
Injurious.
Innocent.
Innocuous.
Inquietude.
Inquisition.

Insinuate.
Instability.
Inspector.
Intelligence.
Intemperate.
Intemperance.
Intrepid.
Inventor.
Irreverent.
Irritate.
Judicial.
Juncture.
Jurisdiction.
Juvenile.
Laborious.
Languid.
Lassitude.
Latitude.
Levity.
Liberal.
Libertine.
Licence.
Licentious.
Limpid.
Liquid.
Lippitude.
Literature.
Longitude.
Lucid.
Luminous.
Magnificence.
Magnitude.
Majesty.
Maturity.
Mature.
Medicine.
Membrane.
Menstruous.
Moderate.
Monstrous.
Moral.
Morbid.
Mortality.

Multiloquous.

Multiplication.

Municipal.

Munificence.

Mutability.

Mutilate.

Nation.

Nature.

Naval.

Necessity.

Negligent.

Nominal.

Nominate.

Noxious.

Numerate.

Obedience.

Obscurity.

Obsolete.

Occiduous.

Odious.

Omnipotent.

Opportunity.

Parental.

Parent.

Pellucid.

Penetrate.

Pensile.

Perfidious.

Perspicuity.

Perspicuous.

Pestilence.

Placid.

Plenitude.

Plural.

Polite.

Probability.

Prodigious.

Production.

Profane.

Projecture.

Prominent.

Promiscuous.

Propagate.

Providence.

Provincial.

Rapidity.

Rapine.

Recent.

Reconciliation.

Regal.

Replete.

Repugnancy.

Rigid.

Rural.

Sagacity.

Sculpture.

Servile.

Timid.

Vicissitude.

Note. The Derivation of the foregoing words, and many hundreds of similar words, can be readily given by knowing the foregoing rules.

For a second or higher course of English Parsing, the pupil is referred to the Author's larger work, entitled " A Companion to English Grammar."